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ABSTRACT

This study examined characteristics of youth emancipated from child welfare (ECW) and probation (EPR) supervised foster care; receipt of mental health services for emancipating youth; births to emancipating females; deaths of youth who emancipated from foster care; receipt of Medi-Cal due to AFDC/TANF, SSI/disability, or medical indigence after emancipation; and receipt of GED, community college enrollment, California Youth Authority involvement, and state prison involvement for emancipating youth. Data were collected from seven state agencies that served youths, linked, and provided to the researchers. Results indicated that youth emancipating from the child welfare system who had 5 or more placements generally experienced the worst outcomes. A substantial minority of young women became pregnant in child welfare supervised foster care, or shortly after emancipation. About 40 percent of ECW youth were in foster care for more than 5 years, and over 60 percent were female. ECW and EPR youth received some mental health services before emancipation. About 75 percent of EPR youth were male, and most were placed in group or FFA homes. Few youths progressed through the community college system. A small proportion of males entered the state prison system after leaving child welfare. (Contains 15 references.) (SM)

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YOUTH EMANCIPATING FROM FOSTER CARE IN CALIFORNIA: FINDINGS USING LINKED ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

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May 2002

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....3

I. Introduction.....5

II. Methods.....9

III. Characteristics of youth who emancipated from foster care and comparisons to all children who entered these systems.....11

IV. Receipt of mental health services to emancipating youth while in foster care.....27

V. First births to emancipating females.....35

VI. Deaths of emancipating youth.....41

VII. Receipt of Medi-Cal due to AFDC/CalWORKs, SSI/disability, or medical indigence after emancipation.....43

VIII. Receipt of GED for emancipating youth.....57

IX. Community college enrollment for emancipating youth.....59

X. Youth entering the California Youth Authority after emancipation.....65

XI. Youth entering the state prison system after emancipation.....69

XII. Summary of findings.....75

XIII. Discussion.....79

XIV. Recommendations.....83

References.....85

Glossary of terms.....87

Appendices.....91

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The foster care data used in this study was part of the California Children's Services Archive (CCSA), a project funded by CDSS and ongoing at CSSR. None of the important findings that included linkages to other systems would have been possible without the cooperation of seven other state agencies that administer and control access to the data sources. This research is just the beginning of what is possible using statewide administrative data linkages, and we hope that it will lay the foundation for continued joint efforts on behalf of California's children and families. We would like to thank the California Department of Health Services (Angeline Mrva and Glenda Arellano for data from the Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System, and Michael Quinn and Steve Shippen for Vital Statistics data from the Center for Health Statistics). Mental health data was prepared by the California Department of Mental Health Services (Kathy Styc). All of the afore-mentioned data sources were linked and shared at the individual level, which allowed for statistically rigorous multivariate analyses. The linkages and preparation of these data sources were accomplished before we at CSSR became involved in this project, and we thank all who collaborated in the early stages. Tom Nobert of the Community Colleges Chancellor's Office cheerfully answered questions, made suggestions, and ran and reran programs to extract linked education data, and we thank him. Data from the California Department of Corrections (CDC) was prepared several times by Bubpha Chen, who endured numerous phone calls and e-mails as we sought to gather and understand this very important data link. We are grateful for her patience and skill, and hope that we can plan future work with CDC to extract data on the individual level to better understand this outcome, since this study does not capture CDC involvement for youth while in foster care. Nancy Edmunds and Sharon Davis at California Department of Education, General Education Development

(GED) Office, waded through many small files so that we could have GED data allowed under current confidentially procedures, and we appreciate their willingness to complete this task not once, but twice. Data were also received from the California Youth Authority (CYA), we thank Janice Lauringer in particular, and acknowledge that this is another very important potential data linkage. Unfortunately, since all of the children in this sample were emancipating youth, the majority of youth who transition from foster care to CYA were not captured (since they exited care for a reason other than emancipation). We hope to be able to explore this data linkage more fully in the future. Jay Sumner of UCLA contributed much to this project in its early stages, and we thank him for all of his hard work and collaborative spirit. Paul Smilanick, at CDSS Data Analysis and Publications Branch, was extremely helpful (as usual) as we attempted to understand and categorize the Medi-Cal aid codes. In addition, we would like to acknowledge Mary Tran, Sylvia Spencer, Tom Burke, Joy Guidera, Sonya St. Mary, Lindsey Farris, Sue Hance, Anna Capetillo, and Arnita Page, all CDSS staff, for their careful review of an earlier draft.

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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

Of the nearly 1 million children who fall victim to abuse and neglect annually, approximately 150,000 are removed from their homes and placed in foster care (JCPR, 2000). Out of home placement is considered an option of last resort, to be used only when a child's family is unable or unwilling to provide a safe home environment. Currently, there are approximately 560,000 children in the nation's foster care system (JCPR, 2000). California accounts for a substantial proportion of these cases. As of July 1, 1999, there were 112,541 welfare-supervised children in out-of-home care in California (California Department of Social Services, 2001). In California, children enter the foster care system under the auspices of either county child welfare services or probation departments. Children supervised by the child welfare system usually have entered due to parental abuse or neglect. Children supervised by probation departments are those removed from home by a juvenile court order, usually as the result of their own behavior, but who receive child welfare (Title IV-E) funding. In 1999, 94 percent (105,756) of California children in care were supervised by county child welfare agencies, while the other 6 percent (6,785) were supervised by probation departments.

For the majority of children, foster care is a temporary experience. For instance, half of the children who entered care in California between 1993 and 1999 exited care within 17 months (California Children's Services Archive, 2001a). Within 2 years of entering care in 1993, approximately 41 percent of children were reunified with their families (California Children's Services Archive, 2001b). Many children also find permanency through adoption and legal guardianship. However, for a growing number of children nationwide, foster care has become a permanent situation, spanning the entire length of their childhood. These children do not leave foster care until they reach the age of majority or otherwise become legally emancipated. This study examines the subset of children for whom foster care ends only when they reach adulthood.

Ideally, all children who come through the foster care system would be successfully reunified with their families or placed in another permanent home while they are still children. For children who do not find permanency, ideally they would emancipate fully prepared for adult life. This is particularly important for these children, who may not have the continuing family supports available to those who grow up in families. In this study, we begin to describe outcomes for emancipating youth during their early adult years.

It has been estimated that nearly 20,000 U.S. children emancipate from foster care each year (USDHHS, 1999). Previous research has indicated that these youth often face serious challenges as they enter the adult world (e.g., Barth, 1990; Courtney, Piliavin, Grogan-Taylor & Nesmith, 1998; Dworsky & Courtney, 2000; Festinger, 1993, Jones & Moses, 1984). In particular, studies have found that it is difficult for youth to find stable employment, that many receive means-tested cash assistance (welfare), and that in general, youth often are unprepared for life on their own. Foster youth themselves have formed coalitions (e.g., the California Youth Connection) and are speaking out about the need for foster care reform (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2000). In December, 1999, then President Clinton signed into law the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-109), which includes provisions to assist youth leaving foster care by offering better educational opportunities, access to health care, training, housing assistance, and other services (USDHHS, 1999). Most of the existing research on emancipation from foster care uses interviews with former foster youth. Only recently have administrative data been used as a tool to inform this issue. For instance, Dworsky and Courtney (2000) used foster care data linked to wage and welfare files in Wisconsin, yielding a sample of 6,274 youth age 17 years and older who exited foster care between 1992 and 1998. However, only about one-third of the youth in this study emancipated from care; the others were reunified with birth parents or had other types of exits. The study reported here uses a sample of 12,306 youth who emancipated[1] from foster care in California between the years of 1992 and 1997.

This report provides information regarding:

- Characteristics of youth who emancipated from child welfare (ECW) and probation (EPR) supervised foster care, and comparisons to all children who entered these systems;
- Receipt of mental health services for emancipating youth;
- First births to emancipating females;

[1] Children who exited the foster care system with a reason for termination code of "Emancipation or Age of Majority", or who exited at age 19 or older with no termination reason given.

- Deaths of youth who emancipated from foster care;
- Receipt of Medi-Cal due to AFDC/TANF, SSI/disability, or medical indigence after emancipation;
- Receipt of GED for emancipating youth;
- Community college enrollment for emancipating youth;
- California Youth Authority involvement for emancipating youth;
- State prison system involvement for emancipating youth.

Section II. Methods

Foster care data had previously been reconfigured into longitudinal format at the Center for Social Services Research (CSSR) as part of the California Children's Services Archive. [2] Available social security numbers (SSNs) for emancipating youth were provided to seven state agencies who may have served these youth, data were linked by the agencies, and linked data were then provided to CSSR staff. Linkage to each of these administrative datasets is an indicator of an outcome. For example, emancipating youth whose records were linked to the state prison database were considered to have entered prison; those for whom there was no linkage were considered not to have entered prison. For some data, (MEDS, Mental Health, Vital Statistics), individual level data with identifiers were provided, allowing for analysis at the child specific level. Individual level data were also provided regarding Community College enrollment, but without identifiers and with some data suppressed due to small sample sizes. California Youth Authority data was also provided without identifiers. State prison and GED data were provided in the aggregate. All analyses were run separately for emancipating child welfare (ECW) and emancipating probation (EPR) youth. In many cases, the sample of female EPR youth was too small for meaningful interpretation.

When possible, regression analyses (logistic or Cox proportional hazard) were used to examine which demographic and foster care characteristics were associated with events identified by the linked data. These analyses produce *odds ratios* or *hazard ratios,* which estimate the likelihood of an event occurring for youth with a certain characteristic compared to youth in a reference or comparison group. For each indicator examined, other factors in the model are held constant. An odds or hazard ratio greater than 1 indicates that youth with the characteristic are more likely than those in the reference group to experience the event, while an odds or hazard ratio less than 1 indicates a reduced likelihood. Odds and hazard ratios that reach statistical significance ($p < .05$) are presented in bold. Ratios that were not statistically significant are not shown (designated "ns").

[2] Data was derived from the Foster Care Information system (FCIS) database, supplied to CSSR through an interagency agreement with the California Department of Social Services.

SECTION III. CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH WHO EMANCIPATED FROM FOSTER CARE AND COMPARISONS TO ALL CHILDREN WHO ENTERED THESE SYSTEMS

Using longitudinal foster care data from the California Children's Services Archive,[3] 12,306 youth were identified as having emancipated from foster care between 1992 and 1997. Of these, 11,060 (90 percent) emancipated under the supervision of a child welfare agency (ECW),[4] and 1,246 (10 percent) were probation supervised (EPR).[5] 10,228 (92 percent) of the ECW and 1,183 (95 percent) of the EPR youth had social security numbers (SSNs) in the foster care dataset.[6]

For comparative purposes, we examined records for 227,574 children who entered foster care between 1991 and 1997, 200,370 (88 percent) to child welfare and 27,204 (12 percent) to probation.

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[3] The Archive is housed at the Center for Social Services Research, University of California at Berkeley. The longitudinal foster care database contains placement level information on all children who have been in foster care since 1988.

[4] California has a state-supervised, county administered foster care system.

[5] 249, or 20 percent of children who emancipated from probation began care in child welfare, and 84, or 1 percent of those who emancipated from child welfare began care in probation.

[6] Of the 11,411 children with SSN's, 3 had duplicate SSNs, therefore the total number of unduplicated SSNs was 11,408.

Table 1. ECW Demographics compared to all entries to CW foster care:

1991-1997 entries to child welfare-supervised foster care, 1992-1997 ECW youth, and 1992-1997 ECW youth with social security numbers (SSNs) in foster care database

	1991-1997 entries		1992-1997 ECW		ECW w/SSN	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	200,370	100.0	11,060	100.0	10,228	100.0
Age at Entry						
0	44,182	22.1	82	0.7	81	0.8
1-5	66,109	33.0	758	6.9	745	7.3
6-10	42,785	21.4	2,882	26.1	2,804	27.4
11-15	38,740	19.3	5,405	48.9	5,022	49.1
16+	8,554	4.3	1,933	17.5	1,576	15.4
Sex						
Female	105,220	52.5	6,838	61.8	6,287	61.5
Male	95,097	47.5	4,222	38.2	3,941	38.5
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	48,559	24.3	3,211	29.1	3,060	30.0
White	79,733	40.0	4,758	43.1	4,561	44.7
Hispanic	63,152	31.7	2,504	22.7	2,070	20.3
Native American	2,406	1.2	129	1.2	128	1.3
Asian	5,576	2.8	436	4.7	389	3.9
Removal Reason						
Neglect	126,613	69.0	6,568	60.5	6,129	61.0
Physical Abuse	29,738	16.2	1,705	15.7	1,570	15.6
Sexual Abuse	14,671	8.0	1,623	15.0	1,445	14.4
Other	12,378	6.8	961	8.9	902	9.0
Total # of Placements						
1	NA	NA	2,563	23.2	2,248	22.0
2	NA	NA	1,933	17.5	1,735	17.0
3	NA	NA	1,492	13.5	1,375	13.4
4	NA	NA	1,191	10.8	1,113	10.9
5+	NA	NA	3,881	35.1	3,757	36.7
Last Placement Type						
Kinship Home	81,776	42.1	3,068	29.5	2,841	29.7
Foster Home	65,350	33.6	4,675	45.0	4,347	45.4
FFA	14,119	7.3	711	6.9	669	7.0
Group Home	14,669	7.6	1,552	14.9	1,378	14.4
Other	18,328	9.4	381	3.7	347	3.6
County Size						
Big	121,355	60.6	8,068	73.0	7,760	75.9
Small	3,475	1.7	285	2.6	284	2.8
Los Angeles	75,540	37.8	2,707	24.5	2,184	21.4
Last Year						
1992	NA	NA	1,844	16.7	1,683	16.5
1993	NA	NA	2,143	19.4	1,908	18.7
1994	NA	NA	2,035	18.4	1,856	18.2
1995	NA	NA	1,935	17.5	1,812	17.7
1996	NA	NA	1,693	15.3	1,608	15.7
1997	NA	NA	1,410	12.8	1,361	13.3

Missing data are excluded from each category

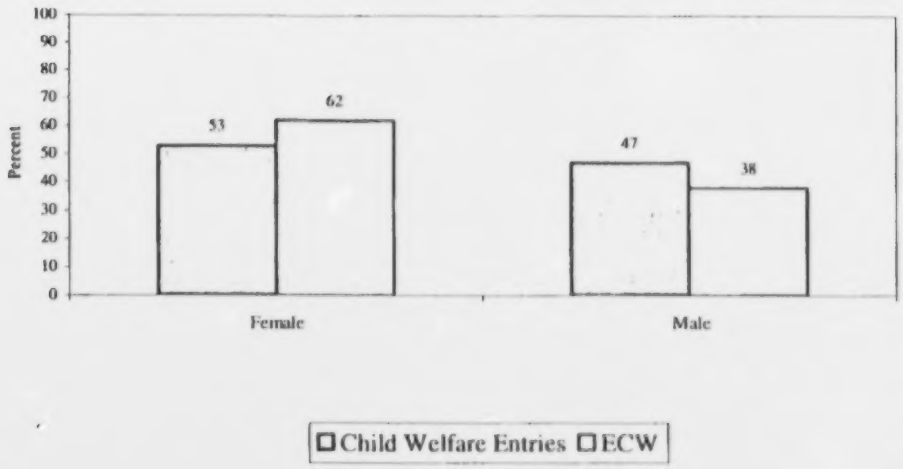
Table 2. EPR Demographics compared to all entries to Probation foster care:

1991-1997 entries to probation supervised foster care, 1992-1997 EPR youth, and 1992-1997 EPR youth with social security numbers (SSNs) in foster care database

	1991-1997 entries		1992-1997 EPR		EPR w/SSN	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	27,204	100.0	1,246	100.0	1,183	100.0
Age at Entry						
0	27	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2
1-5	22	0.1	18	1.4	18	1.5
6-10	106	0.4	90	7.2	89	7.5
11-15	15,950	58.6	563	45.2	536	45.3
16+	11,099	40.8	573	46.0	538	45.5
Sex						
Female	5,174	19.0	311	25.0	292	24.7
Male	22,022	81.0	935	75.0	891	75.3
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	6,059	22.3	229	18.4	213	18.0
White	10,523	38.7	689	55.3	666	56.3
Hispanic	8,907	32.8	258	20.7	240	20.3
Native American	329	1.2	22	1.8	20	1.7
Asian/Other	1,371	5.0	48	3.9	44	3.7
Removal Reason						
Neglect	70	0.3	45	3.6	45	3.8
Physical Abuse	20	0.1	13	1.0	13	1.1
Sexual Abuse	20	0.1	10	0.8	10	0.9
Other	27,008	99.6	1,178	94.5	1,115	94.3
Total # of Placements						
1	NA	NA	387	31.1	356	30.1
2	NA	NA	279	22.4	264	22.3
3	NA	NA	152	12.2	147	12.4
4	NA	NA	112	9.0	107	9.0
5+	NA	NA	316	25.4	309	26.1
Last Placement Type						
Kinship Home	340	1.3	59	4.7	54	4.6
Foster Home	1,000	3.7	130	10.4	122	10.3
FFA	1,345	5.0	315	25.3	309	26.1
Group Home	23,782	87.5	731	58.7	687	58.1
Other/NA	710	2.6	11	0.9	11	0.9
County Size						
Big	21,479	79.0	1,041	83.6	1,009	85.3
Small	1,234	4.5	143	11.5	138	11.7
Los Angeles	4,491	16.5	62	5.0	36	3.0
Last Year						
1992	NA	NA	48	3.9	42	3.6
1993	NA	NA	220	17.7	207	17.5
1994	NA	NA	310	24.9	283	23.9
1995	NA	NA	252	20.2	244	20.6
1996	NA	NA	201	16.1	197	16.7
1997	NA	NA	215	17.3	210	17.8

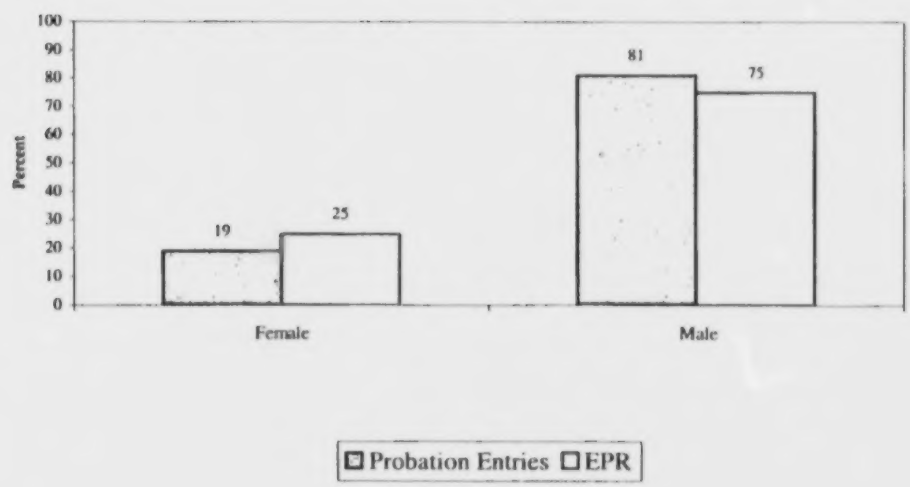
Missing data are excluded from each category

Figure 1. Child welfare clients—Gender



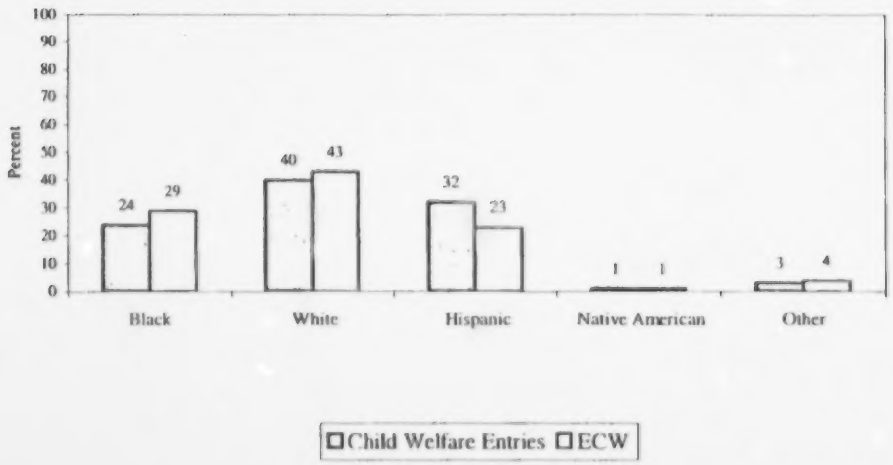
Most ECW clients were female (62 percent), while both genders were more equally represented among child welfare entries (53 percent female).

Figure 2. Probation clients—Gender



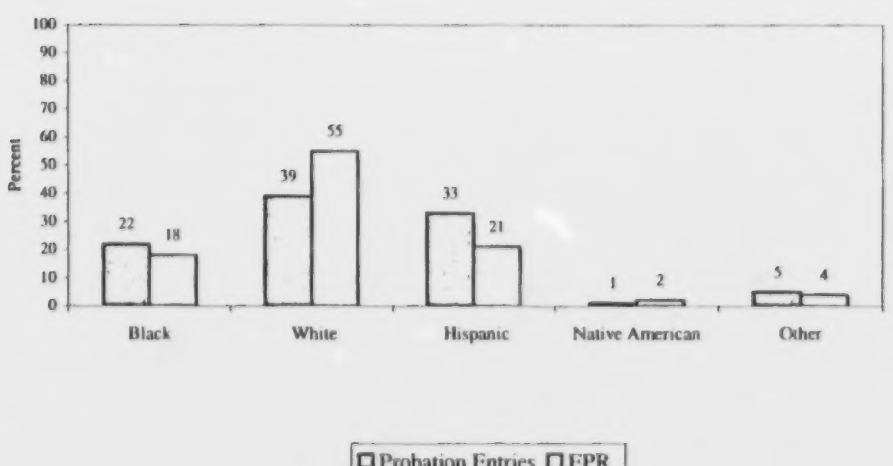
Most entering (81 percent) and emancipating (75 percent) probation clients were male.

Figure 3. Child welfare clients—Race/Ethnicity



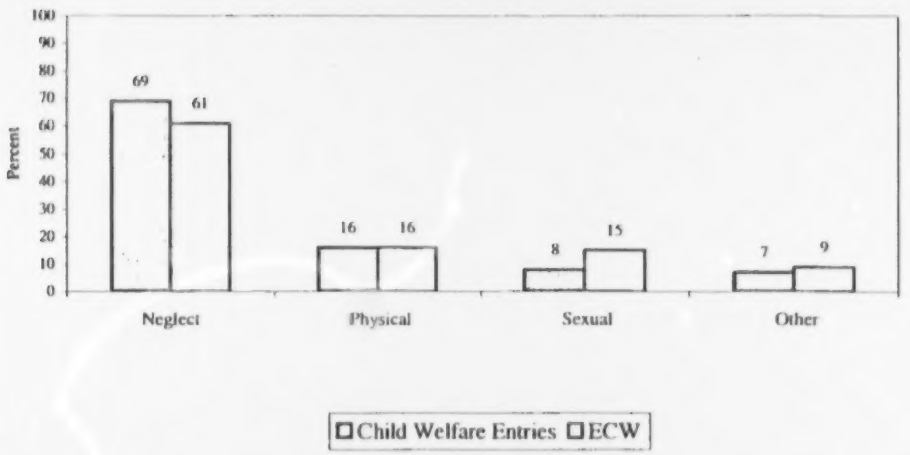
A slightly higher proportion of ECW youth versus entering children were Black (29 percent vs. 24 percent); the same is true for White youth (43 percent vs. 40 percent). Hispanics comprised a smaller proportion of ECW youth than entries (23 percent vs. 32 percent). There were 129 Native American and 436 Asian youth who emancipated from child welfare (1 percent and 4 percent of ECW vs. 1 percent and 3 percent of entries, respectively).

Figure 4. Probation clients—Race/Ethnicity



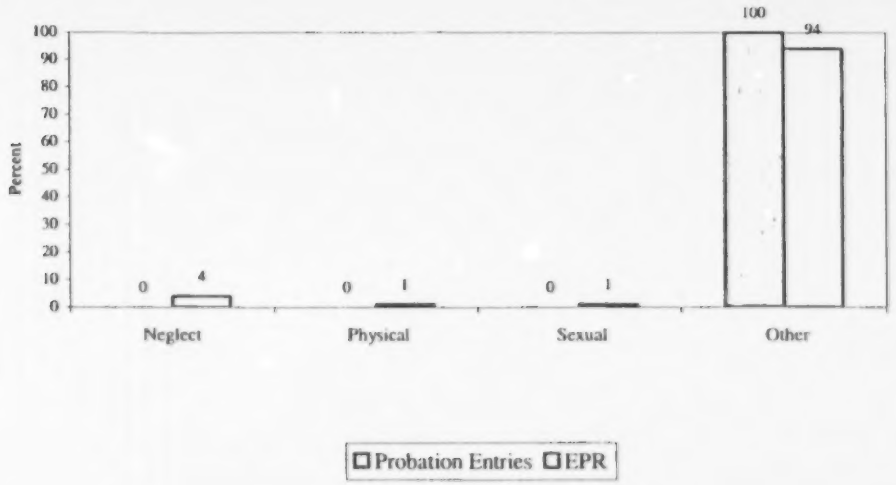
A somewhat lower proportion of EPR youth were Black than were children entering probation foster care (18 percent vs. 22 percent), the same is true for Hispanic youth (21 percent vs. 33 percent). Whites comprised a higher proportion of EPR youth than entries (55 percent vs. 39 percent). There were 22 Native American and 48 Asian youth who emancipated from probation (2 percent and 4 percent of ECW vs. 1 percent and 5 percent of entries, respectively).

Figure 5. Child welfare clients—Reason for removal from home



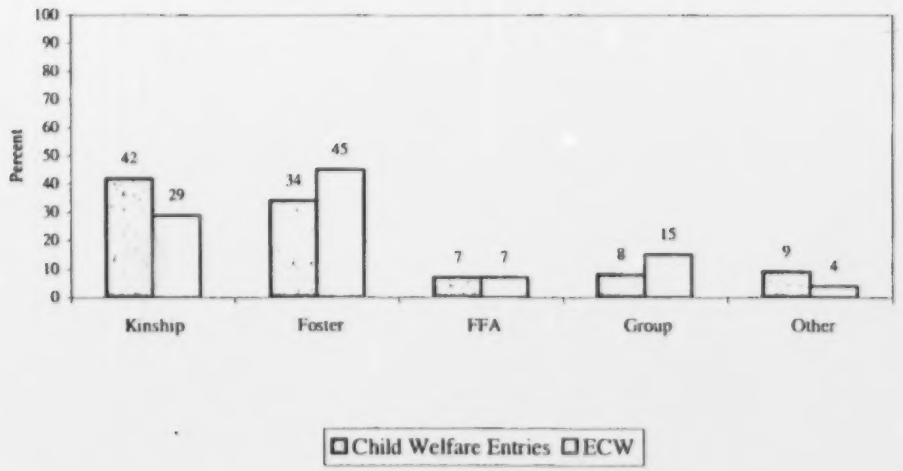
Sixty-one percent of the ECW youth were removed from their homes because of parental neglect, somewhat lower than the 69 percent of clients entering the child welfare system. In contrast, sexual abuse as the reason for removal was almost twice as prevalent for ECW youth as it was for entering child welfare children (15 percent vs. 8 percent).

Figure 6. Probation clients—Reason for removal from home



Entering and EPR clients were removed typically for reasons other than parental abuse or neglect (generally involving their own rather than their parents' behavior).

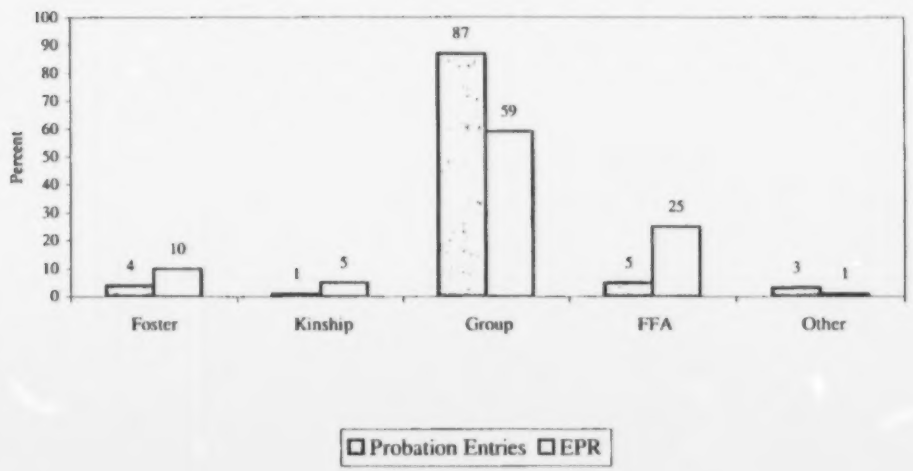
Figure 7. Child welfare clients—Placement type



Almost half (45 percent) of all ECW youth were last placed in foster homes prior to emancipation. This was somewhat higher than the proportion of children entering the child

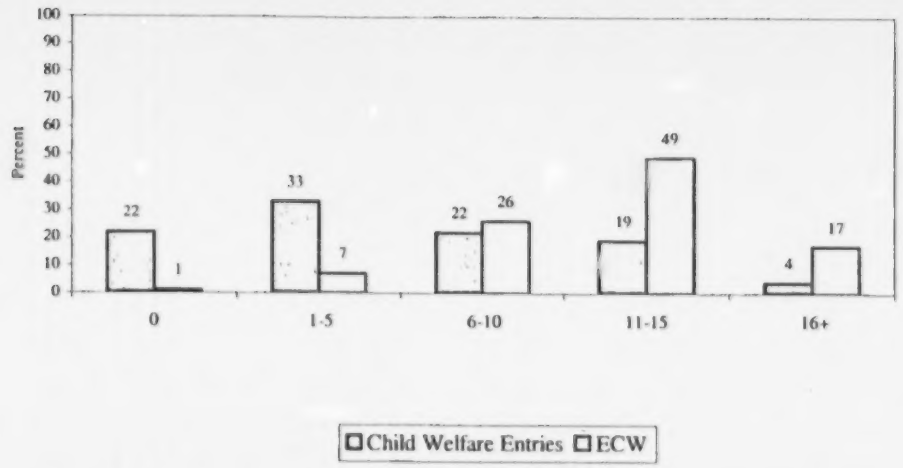
welfare system who are placed primarily in foster homes (34 percent). Relative to child welfare entries, placement in group care was also more common among ECW youth (15 percent vs. 8 percent). Kinship placement, in contrast, was less prevalent among ECW youth than among children entering the system (29 percent vs. 42 percent).

Figure 8. Probation clients—Placement type



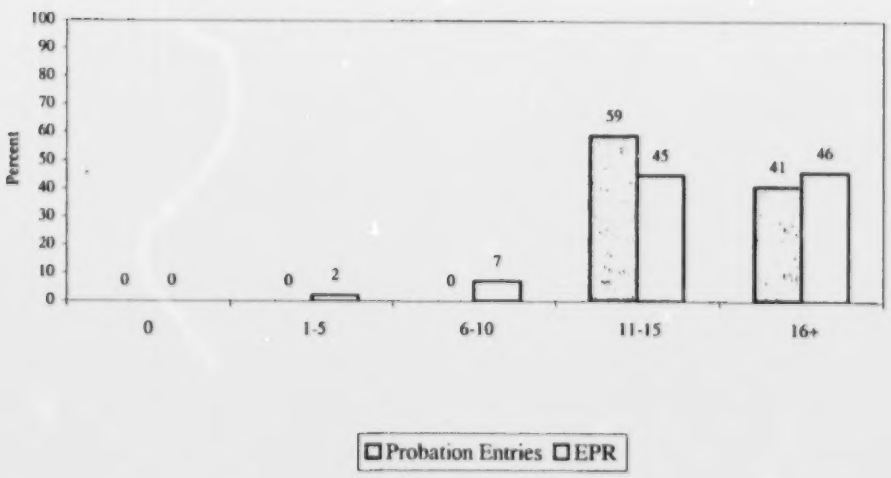
EPR youth were placed primarily in group homes (59 percent) or foster family agencies (FFAs) (25 percent). Relative to probation entries, a substantially lower percentage of EPR youth were placed in group care and a higher percentage were placed in FFAs. Probation clients were not usually placed in kinship or foster homes.

Figure 9. Child welfare clients—Age of entry into out-of-home care



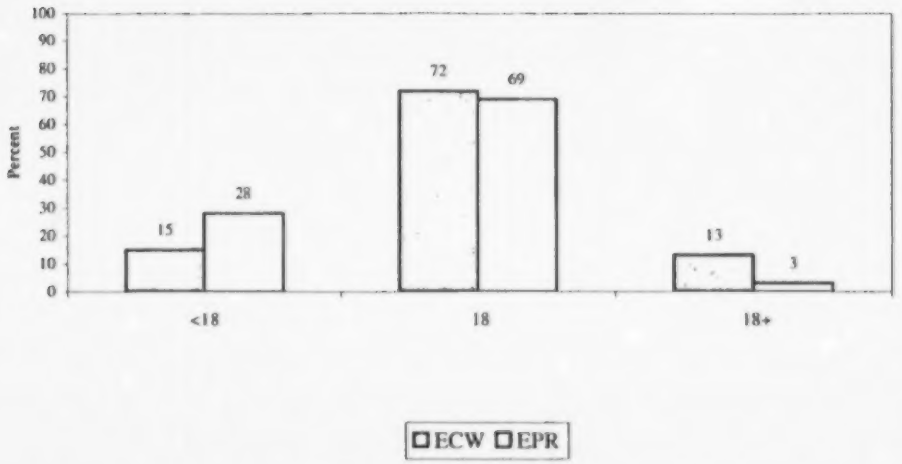
ECW youth tended to first enter care at later ages than all children first entering care. While 77 percent of entries occurred to children under the age of 11, only 34 percent of youth who remained in care until emancipation were that young at entry.

Figure 10. Probation clients—Age of entry into out-of-home care



Most children who entered and/or emancipated from the probation system were older than 10 at first entry.

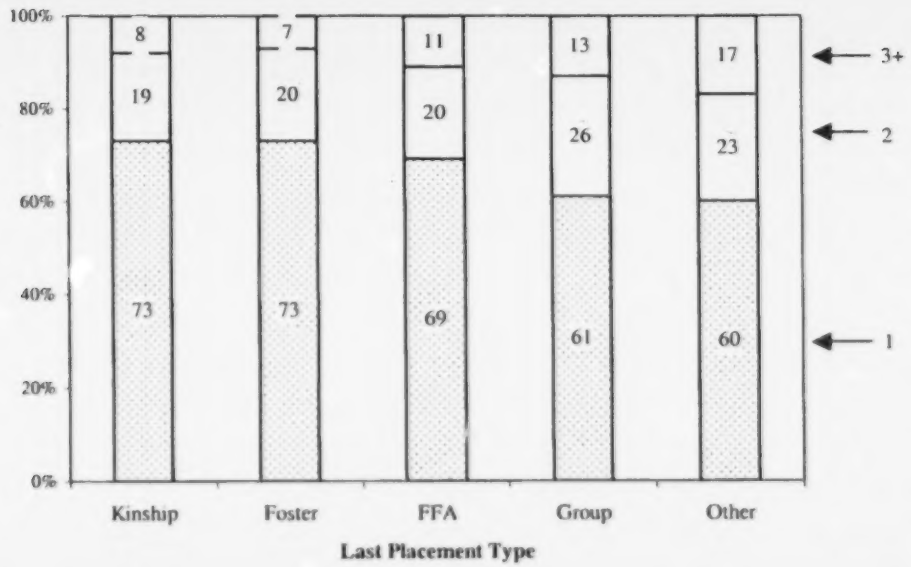
Figure 11. Age at emancipation



While most (72 percent) ECW youth were 18 at emancipation, 15 percent were younger and 13 percent were older.

While most EPR youth also emancipated at the age of eighteen (69 percent), a substantial minority (28 percent) emancipated earlier.

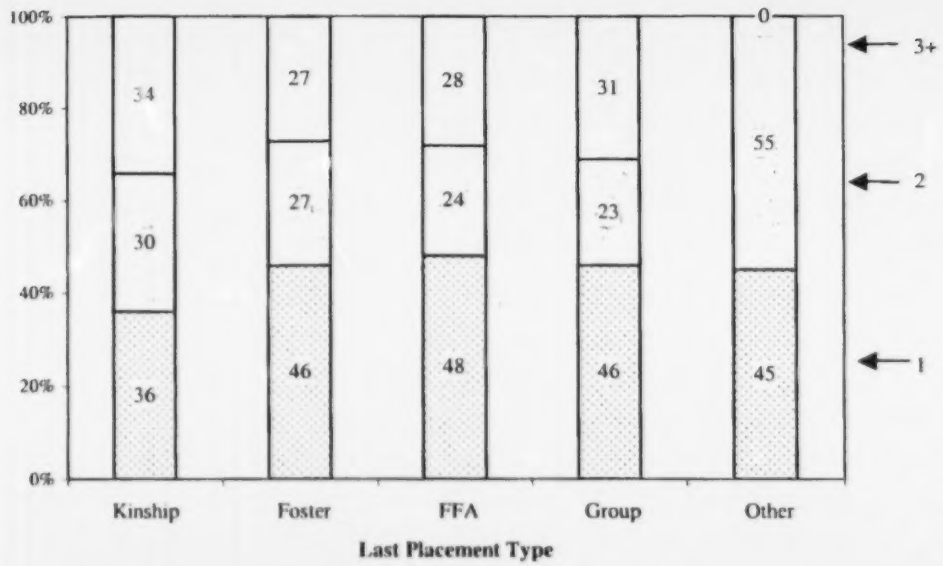
Figure 12. ECW youth—Episodes in care



Most ECW youth were emancipating from a first episode[7] in care, but more than one-quarter had multiple episodes.

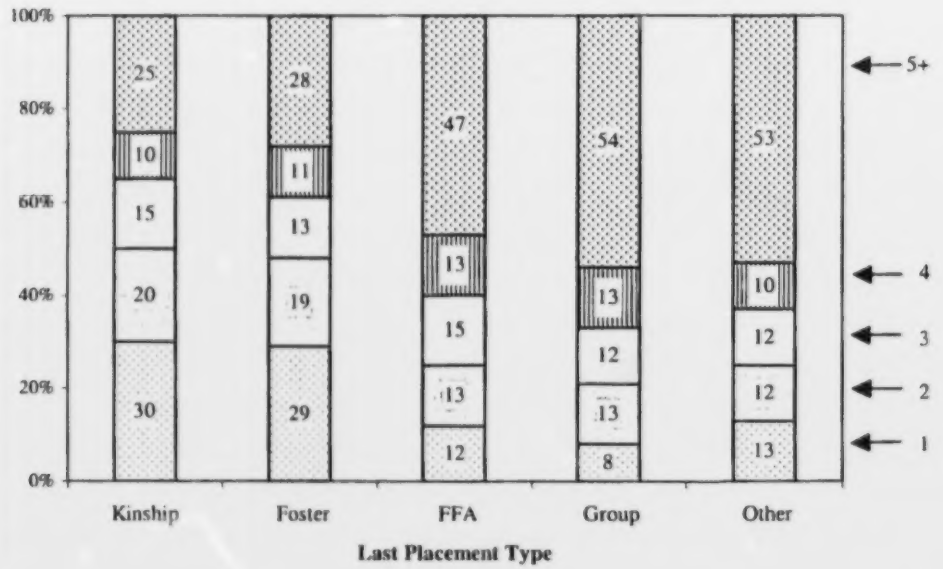
[7] An episode, or spell, is a continuous period of time in foster care, and can consist of one or multiple placements.

Figure 13. EPR youth—Episodes in care



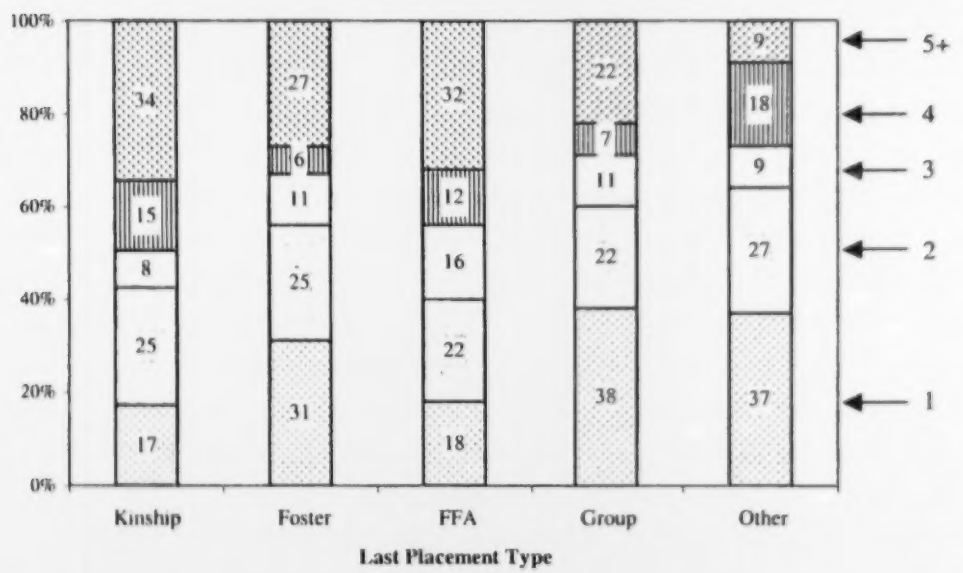
More than one-half of EPR youth had at least 2 episodes in care.

Figure 14. ECW youth—Total number of placements



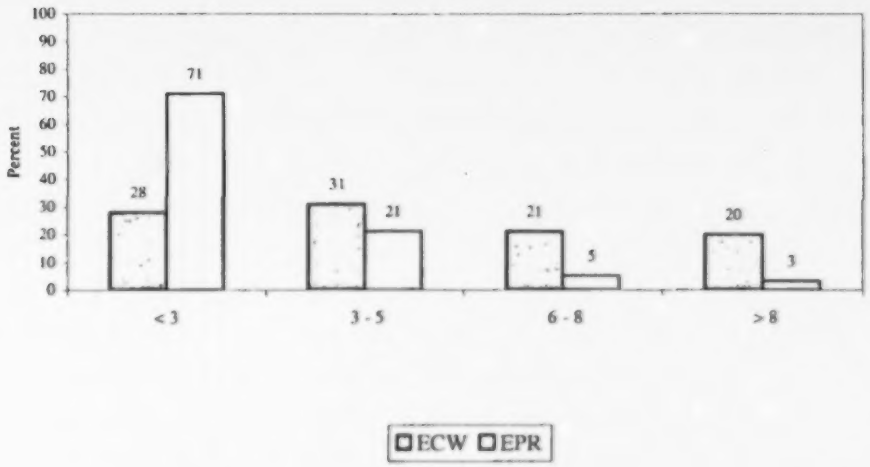
Across all episodes, many ECW youth experienced 5 or more placements. Multiple placements were most likely for youth who had a final placement in group care (54 percent with 5 or more placements) and least likely for those who emancipated from kinship care (25 percent with 5 or more placements).

Figure 15. EPR Youth—Total number of placements



Across all episodes, 32 percent of EPR youth who emancipated from FFAs experienced 5 or more placements, as did 22 percent of youth who emancipated from group care. As was stated earlier, few EPR youth are placed in other types of care.

Figure 16. ECW and EPR youth—Total years in out-of-home placement



While 41 percent of ECW youth have been in care for more than 5 years, only 8 percent of EPR youth have been in care for that long. The majority (71 percent) of EPR youth have been in care for 3 years or less.

SECTION IV. RECEIPT OF PUBLICLY-FUNDED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR EMANCIPATING YOUTH

Data were made available by the Department of Mental Health for services provided between FY89/90 and FY98/99. Data were linked for 6,002 (53 percent) of the 11,408 children with SSNs. (Appendix A1/A2) 5,695 first received services prior to emancipation.[8] This analysis will focus on those children (Appendix A3). In addition to examining the provision of any mental health service, six major disorder subcategories were identified that described the reason that services were provided—mood, behavior, psychosis, anxiety, adjustment, and other:

- Mood disorders include depression (single episode, recurrent and not otherwise specified), bipolar disorder, and dysthymia;

- Behavior disorders include impulse control disorder, disruptive behavior disorder, conduct disorder, and oppositional defiant disorder;

- Psychotic disorders include the schizophrenias and schizoaffective disorder;

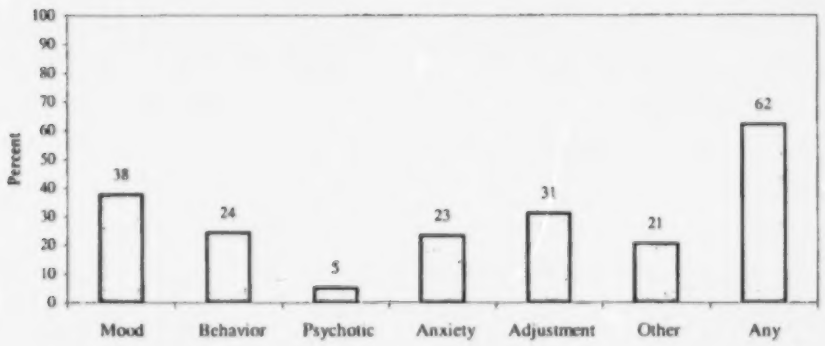
- Anxiety disorders include post-traumatic stress disorder and anxiety disorder not otherwise specified;

- Adjustment disorders include all subtypes (with mixed disturbance of emotions and conduct, with disturbance of conduct, with depressed mood, with anxiety, with anxiety and depressed mood, and unspecified);

[8] 502 ECW (5 percent) and 167 EPR (14 percent) youth first received mental health services prior to foster care entry. Due to limitations of the data, it is impossible to tell whether these services were provided before or after entry into the child welfare system prior to foster care entry. 281 ECW (3 percent) and 26 EPR (2 percent) children first received mental health services after emancipation.

- Other disorders include pervasive developmental disorder, attention-deficit disorders [9], sexual disorders, personality disorders, substance abuse disorders, cognitive disorders and retardation.

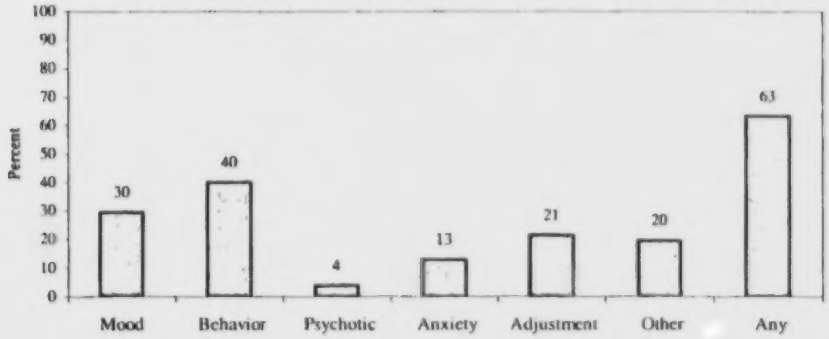
Figure 17. 1997 ECW youth receiving mental health services before emancipation



Mental health services were received by 62 percent of ECW youth in 1997. Of those, thirty-eight percent were treated for mood disorders, 24 percent for behavior disorders, 5 percent for psychoses, 23 percent for anxiety, 31 percent for adjustment disorders, and 21 percent for other reasons.

[9] We did not include attention deficit-disorders in the behavior category, which includes more "severe" diagnoses.

Figure 18. 1997 EPR youth receiving mental health services before emancipation



Mental health services were received by 63 percent of EPR youth in 1997. Of those, thirty percent were treated for mood disorders, 40 percent for behavior disorders, 4 percent for psychoses, 13 percent for anxiety, 21 percent for adjustment disorders, and 20 percent for other reasons.

Logistic regression analyses were used to examine what, if any, demographic and child welfare service factors were associated with receipt of any mental health services during care, and receipt of service for specific disorder types. Separate models were run for ECW and EPR youth. Variables in the models included age at first entry to care, total number of placements, race/ethnicity, reason for placement, last placement type, county size, and sex. As was explained earlier, an odds ratio greater than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of mental health service receipt for members of a given category, compared to those in the reference category (with an italicized odds ratio equal to 1). Similarly, an odds ratio less than 1 indicates a decreased likelihood of mental health services compared to the reference category.

Table 3. ECW likelihood of receiving mental health services before emancipation: Logistic regression odds ratios

	Any Services	Mood	Behavior	Psychosis	Anxiety	Adjustment	Other
sample size (n)	10,225	10,225	10,225	10,225	10,225	10,225	10,225
# of events	(4,966)	(2,791)	(1,880)	(387)	(1,543)	(2,312)	(1,251)
VARIABLES IN MODEL							
Age at Entry							
0-5	**0.66**	**0.49**	ns	ns	ns	**0.69**	ns
6-10	**0.73**	**0.68**	ns	ns	ns	**0.82**	ns
11-15	ns	**0.86**	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
16+	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Total # of Placements							
1	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
2	**1.70**	**1.66**	**1.45**	**1.80**	**2.04**	**1.58**	**1.39**
3	**2.11**	**2.19**	**1.83**	**2.56**	**2.39**	**2.05**	**2.02**
4	**3.07**	**3.26**	**2.83**	**2.20**	**3.34**	**2.63**	**2.47**
5+	**6.14**	**5.51**	**6.60**	**4.45**	**4.57**	**4.63**	**4.56**
Race/Ethnicity							
Black	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
White	**1.20**	**1.32**	ns	ns	ns	ns	**1.18**
Hispanic	ns	ns	**0.69**	ns	ns	ns	ns
Removal Reason							
Neglect	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Physical Abuse	ns	ns	**0.80**	ns	ns	ns	ns
Sexual Abuse	ns	**0.86**	**0.65**	ns	**1.58**	ns	ns
Last Placement Type							
Kinship Home	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Foster Home	**1.35**	**1.22**	ns	ns	**1.48**	**1.21**	ns
FFA	**1.65**	**1.41**	ns	ns	**1.67**	**1.55**	**1.47**
Group Home	**4.98**	**3.75**	**3.12**	**3.14**	**3.25**	**3.02**	**3.29**
County Size							
Big	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Small	ns	**0.53**	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Los Angeles	**0.79**	**1.18**	ns	ns	**0.64**	ns	**0.53**
Sex							
Female	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Male	ns	**0.81**	**1.83**	**1.58**	**0.75**	**0.94**	**1.32**

Displayed ratios are statistically significant (p<.05) / ns = not statistically significant (p >= .05)
Reference categories are italicized (1.00)
Emancipation year variable included (not shown)
Other/Missing category included for race/ethnicity, removal reason, and last placement type (not shown)

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Any services—ECW youth who entered care when they were 10 years old or younger were less likely to have received services than those who entered when they were older. The more placements youth had, the more likely they were to receive services--youth with 5 or more placements were over 6 times as likely as those with one placement. White youth were more likely than Black youth, and youth placed with kin were less likely than those in any other placement type, to receive services. Youth in group homes were almost 5 times as likely as those in kinship care to receive mental health services. Services were less likely to be provided in Los Angeles County than other counties.

Mood disorders—Youth entering care at age 16 or older were more likely than those of any other age group to be diagnosed with a mood disorder. The more placements a child had, the more likely s/he was to receive services for a mood disorder--youth with 5 or more placements were greater than 5 times as likely as those with 1 placement. The likelihood was higher for White youth than Black youth, and lower for sexually abused youth than those in care due to parental neglect. Youth placed with kin were less likely than other youth to be treated for mood disorders, and youth in group homes were more than 3 times as likely as those with kin. Youth in Big Counties were more likely than those in Small counties, but less likely than those in Los Angeles, to receive services for this reason. Males were less likely than females.

Behavior disorders—Multiple placements were associated with an increased use of services for behavior disorders. Youth with 5 or more placements were over 6 times as likely to be treated for behavior disorders as those with one placement. Hispanic youth were less likely to receive these services than Black or White youth, and services were more likely to be received in group homes than other placement types. Males were 80 percent more likely than females to be treated for behavior disorders.

Psychotic disorders—Youth with 5 or more placements were over 4 times as likely to be treated for psychotic disorders as those with 1 placement, and those in group homes were more than 3 times as likely as those in kin, foster, or FFA homes. Males were treated for psychotic disorders more often than females.

Anxiety disorders—Youth with 5 or more placements were over 4 times as likely to be treated for anxiety disorders as those with 1 placement, and those who were sexually abused were more likely than those who had been physically abused or neglected. Fewer youth placed with kin were treated for anxiety than those in any other placement type, with youth in group

homes the most likely to receive these services. Being from Los Angeles County and or being male were associated with a reduced likelihood of treatment for anxiety.

Adjustment disorders—Youth who first entered care when they were 10 or younger were less likely to receive services for adjustment disorders than those who entered when they were older. The more placements children had, the more likely they were to receive these services. Youth placed with kin were less likely than others to be treated for adjustment disorders, and males were slightly less likely than females to do so.

Table 4. EPR likelihood of receiving mental health services before emancipation: Logistic regression odds ratios

	Any Services	Mood	Behavior	Psychosis	Anxiety	Adjustment	Other
sample size (n)	1,183	1,183	1,183	1,183	1,183	1,183	1,183
# of events	(728)	(289)	(454)	(33)	(105)	(251)	(140)
VARIABLES IN MODEL							
Age at Entry							
0-5	ns	ns	ns	ns	**4.09**	ns	ns
6-10	ns	ns	ns	ns	**5.18**	2.57	ns
11-15	**1.71**	ns	ns	ns	**2.34**	ns	ns
16+	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Total # of Placements							
1	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
2	**1.44**	ns	ns	**5.12**	ns	ns	ns
3	**2.76**	**2.43**	**2.06**	ns	ns	**1.49**	**2.08**
4	**1.83**	ns	**1.75**	ns	ns	**2.05**	**3.11**
5+	**3.22**	**2.80**	**3.08**	**8.50**	ns	**1.93**	**3.31**
Race/Ethnicity							
Black	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
White	ns	**1.65**	ns	ns	ns	ns	**1.81**
Hispanic	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Last Placement Type							
Kinship Home	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Foster Home	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
FFA	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Group Home	**1.97**	ns	**2.17**	ns	ns	**4.13**	ns
County Size							
Big	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Small	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Los Angeles	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Sex							
Female	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Male	ns	**0.61**	**1.59**	ns	**0.63**	ns	ns

Displayed ratios are statistically significant (p<.05) / ns = not statistically significant (p >= .05)
Reference categories are italicized (1.00)
Emancipation year variable included (not shown)
Other/Missing category included for race/ethnicity, removal reason, and last placement type (not shown)
Removal reason included for EPR children (94% other, not shown)

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Any services—EPR youth who entered care between the ages of 11 and 15 were more likely to receive mental health services than those who entered when they were 16 or older. Children with multiple placements were more likely than those with 1 placement, and those in group homes nearly twice as likely as those in kin, foster, or FFA homes.

Mood disorders—Youth with 3 or 5 or more placements were more likely to be treated for mood disorders than those with 1 placement (small sample sizes yielded not significant parameters for the other categories). White youth were more likely than Black youth, and males less likely than females to be treated for mood disorders.

Behavior disorders—Having 3 or more placements was associated with an increased use of services for behavior disorders. Youth in group homes were more than twice as likely as those in kin, foster, or FFA homes to be treated for behavior disorders. Males were treated for behavior disorders more often than females.

Psychotic disorders—Youth with 2 placements were twice as likely, and those with 5 placements 8 times as likely, to be treated for psychotic disorders as youth with 1 placement.

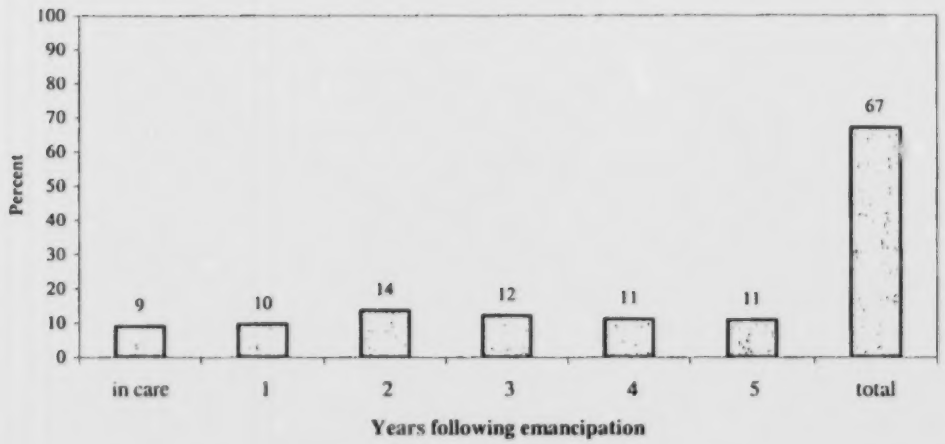
Anxiety disorders—Youth who entered care when they were 10 or younger were about 5 times as likely to be treated for anxiety as those who entered when they were 16 or older, and males were less likely than females.

Adjustment disorders—Having 3 or more placements was associated with an increased use of services for adjustment disorders. Youth in group homes were over 4 times as likely as those in kin, foster or FFA homes to receive these services.

SECTION V. FIRST BIRTHS TO EMANCIPATING WOMEN

Birth records were provided by the Department of Health Services for births that occurred to emancipating females between 1996 and 1998. For the 6,579 females with SSNs, birth data for at least one child was linked for 2,004 (30 percent) (Appendix B).

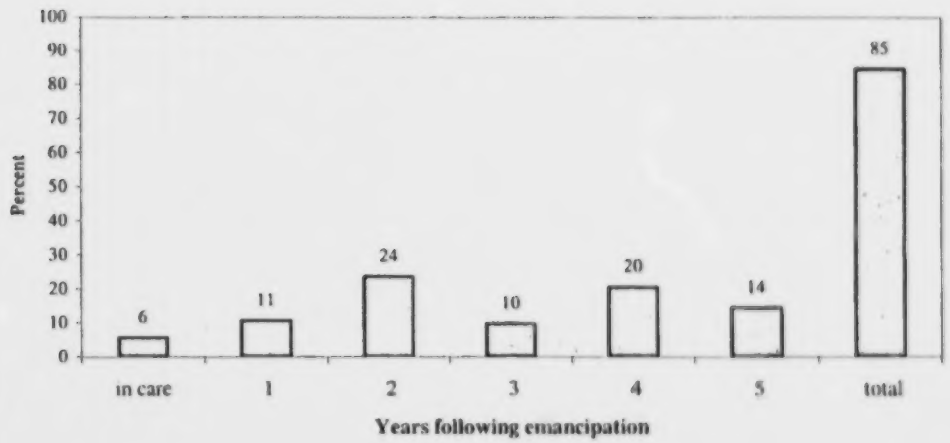
Figure 19. ECW females with at least one birth over time.[10]



About two-thirds of ECW females had at least one birth within 5 years of leaving care. Nine percent had births while in care, 10 percent in the first year after care, and ranging 11 to 14 percent in each following year.

[10] Because birth data were only provided for certain years, females who emancipated in 1997 were used to estimate the proportion who gave birth prior to emancipation, 1996 emancipators to estimate how many gave birth within one year of emancipation, 1995 emancipators for between 1 and 2 years, etc.

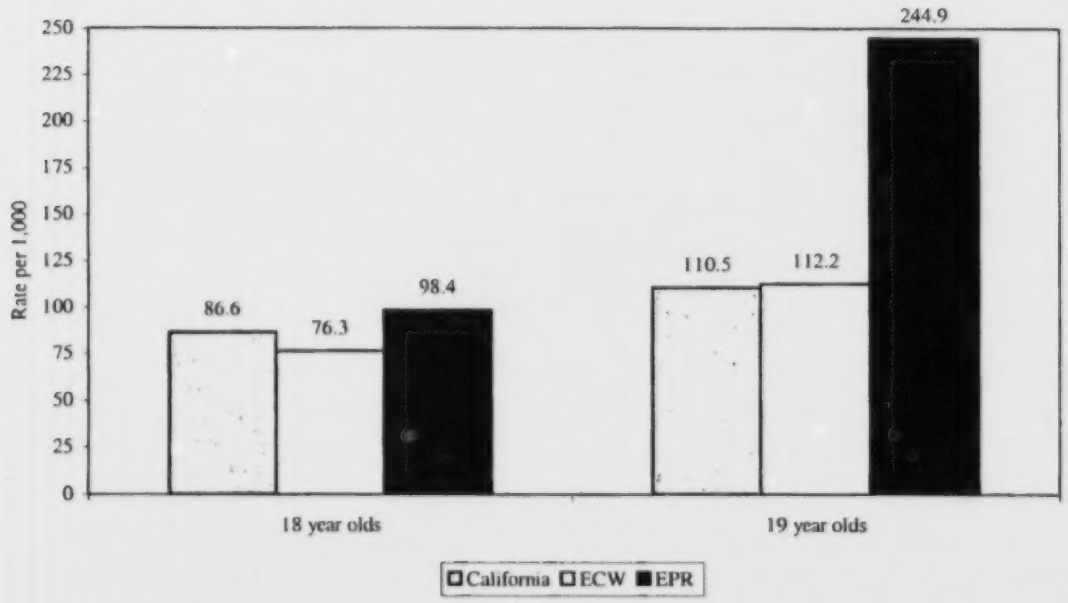
Figure 20. EPR females with at least one birth over time.[11]



About 85 percent of EPR females had at least one birth within 5 years of leaving care. Six percent had births while in care, 11 percent in the year following emancipation, 24 percent between 1 and 2 years following emancipation, 10 percent between 2 and 3 years, 20 percent between 3 and 4 years, and 14 percent between 4 and 5 years.

[11] Because birth data were only provided for certain years, females who emancipated in 1997 were used to estimate the proportion who gave birth prior to emancipation, 1996 emancipators to estimate how many gave birth within one year of emancipation, 1995 emancipators for between 1 and 2 years, etc.

Figure 21. Births to 18 and 19 year olds in 1996



Given the limitations of the data, it is not possible to make detailed comparisons between emancipating females and other young females regarding birth rates.[12] When examining 1996 birth rates for 18 year olds, ECW females appeared to be somewhat less likely (76 per 1,000), and EPR females somewhat more likely (98 per 1,000), to give birth than all California 18 year old females (87 per 1,000).[13] However, 19 year old ECW females appeared to have births at about the same rate as all California 19 year olds (112 per 1,000 vs. 111 per thousand, respectively). EPR 19 year olds had much higher birth rates (245 per 1,000).

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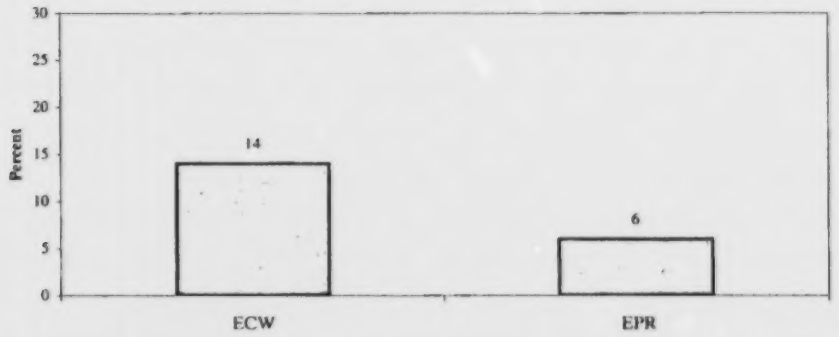
[12] Since birth data was only supplied for 1996-1998, and age distribution for 1993-1997 emancipating females contains few females younger than 18, it was not possible to compute birth rates for females under 18.
[13] California Department of Health Services: Birth Rates by Year of Age for Teenage Mothers California Counties, 1996.

Eight months were subtracted from the date of first birth to estimate conception. Two-hundred and sixty-one (261) females were identified as becoming pregnant before emancipation.[14]

Figure 22. Pregnancy (followed by birth) while in foster care



For ECW females who emancipated in 1997, 110/821 (14 percent) had become pregnant while in care. For EPR females who emancipated in 1997, 3/49 (6 percent) had become pregnant while in care.

Logistic regression analyses were used to examine what, if any, demographic and child welfare service factors were associated with pregnancy during care for females who emancipated between 1995 and 1997. Separate models were run for ECW and EPR youth. As was explained earlier, an odds ratio greater than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of pregnancy while in foster care for members of a given category, compared to those in the reference category (with an italicized odds ratio equal to 1). Similarly, an odds ratio less than 1 indicates a decreased likelihood of pregnancy while in foster care compared to the reference category.

[14] Fourteen of these females appeared to enter care for the first time while pregnant, and were dropped from the analyses. The number of pregnancies does not capture any that did not result in a live birth (e.g., those terminated by abortion or miscarriages), and also does not capture pregnancies that resulted in a live birth outside of California.

Table 5. ECW/EPR likelihood of becoming pregnant (culminating with live birth) while in care (1995-1997 emancipators only): Logistic regression odds ratios

	ECW	EPR
sample size (n)	2,913	164
# of events	(234)	(11)
VARIABLES IN MODEL		
Age at entry		
0-5	ns	ns
6-10	ns	ns
11-15	ns	ns
16+	*1.00*	*1.00*
Total # of Placements		
1	*1.00*	*1.00*
2	ns	ns
3	ns	ns
4	ns	ns
5+	**2.03**	ns
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	*1.00*	*1.00*
White	ns	ns
Hispanic	**1.58**	ns
Removal Reason		
Neglect	*1.00*	
Physical Abuse	ns	
Sexual Abuse	ns	
Last Placement Type		
Kinship Home	*1.00*	*1.00*
Foster Home	ns	ns
FFA	ns	ns
Group Home	**0.45**	ns
County Size		
Big	*1.00*	*1.00*
Small	ns	ns
Los Angeles	ns	ns

Displayed ratios are statistically significant ($p<.05$) / ns = not statistically significant ($p >= .05$)
Reference categories are italicized (1.00)
Other/Missing category included for race/ethnicity, removal reason, and last placement type (not shown)
Removal reason included for EPR children (94% other, not shown)

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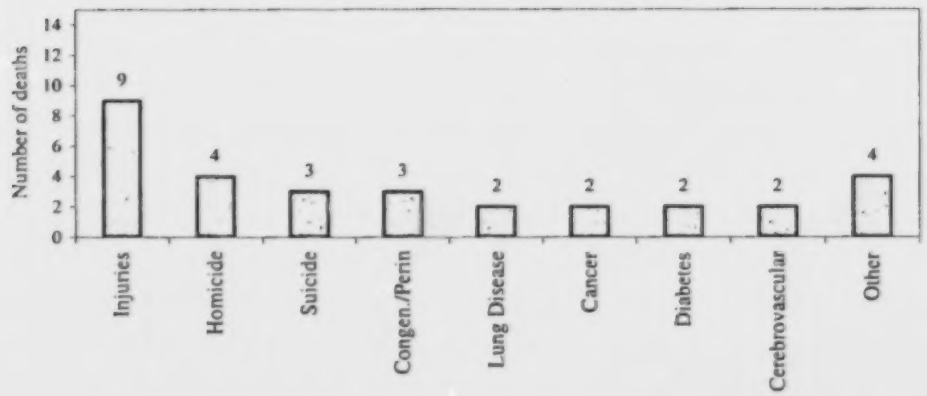
ECW females—those with 5 or more placements were more than twice as likely to become pregnant while in care as those with just one placement. Hispanic females were over 50 percent more likely than Black females to become pregnant, while there was no significant difference between White and Black females. Females in group homes were less than half as likely to become pregnant than those in kinship homes, while the likelihood of pregnancy while in care was not significantly different among FFA, foster, or kinship homes.

EPR females—no significant parameters in model (most likely due to small sample size).

SECTION VI. DEATHS OF EMANCIPATING YOUTH

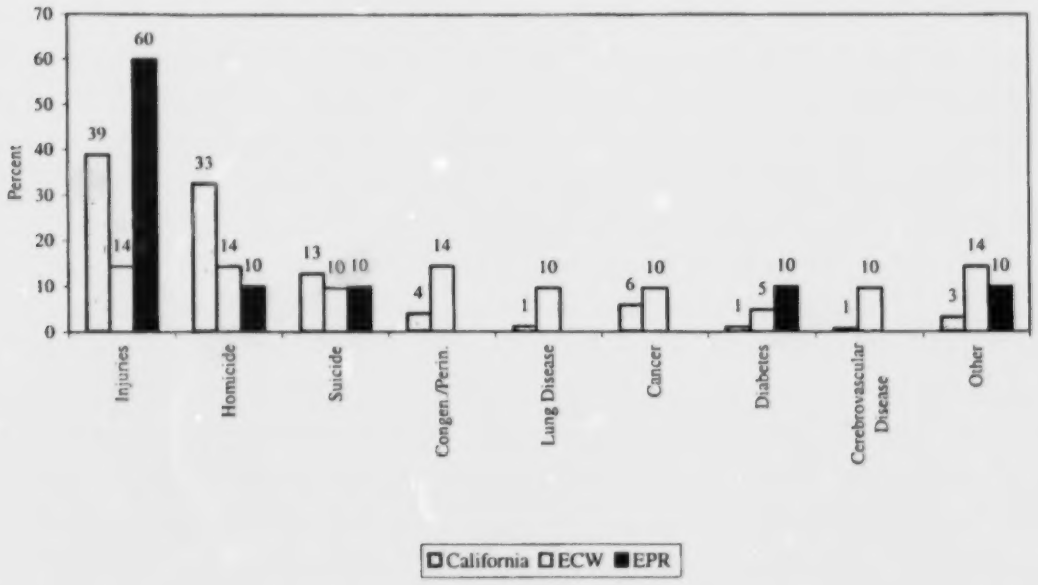
Thirty-one youths in the dataset were linked to 1996-1998 death files. Of these, 21 (68 percent) were ECW youth and 10 (32 percent) were EPR youth, even though 90 percent of the sample were ECW youth. Therefore deaths were nearly 5 times as likely to occur to EPR youth than ECW youth (odds ratio = 4.5). Twenty-four of the youths who died were male (14 ECW and 10 EPR). All 7 females were ECW youth.

Figure 23. Reasons for death following emancipation from foster care



Of the 31 deaths, 9 were accidental, 4 were attributable to homicide, and 3 were due to suicide.

Figure 24. Cause of death for ECW and EPR youth compared to all 1998 deaths to 18-24 year olds[15]



Compared to deaths for all 18-24 year olds (39 percent of all deaths were due to injuries) ECW deaths were much less likely (14 percent of deaths), but EPR deaths were much more likely (60 percent of deaths) to be due to injuries. The proportion of deaths due to homicide was much lower for both ECW and EPR youth (14 percent and 10 percent, respectively) than it was for all 18-24 year olds (33 percent). The proportion of deaths due to suicide was similar for all 3 groups (between 10 percent and 13 percent).

[15] California Department of Health Services: Office of Health Information and Research. 1994-1998 Deaths Among Californians Ages 18-24 by Cause of Death and Year.

SECTION VII. RECEIPT OF MEDI-CAL DUE TO AFDC/CALWORKS, SSI/DISABILITY, OR MEDICAL INDIGENCE AFTER EMANCIPATION

Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System (MEDS) records were provided by the Department of Health for the time period from January 1992 through September 1999. This file contains monthly records for Medi-Cal receipt, along with a code that describes the reason for eligibility (aid codes). For the 11,408 children with SSNs, 6,661 (59 percent) were linked to the MEDS file after emancipation. Three-thousand, nine-hundred and ninety-two (3,992) (35 percent) were linked to AFDC/TANF aid codes, 1,408 (12 percent) to SSI/disability aid codes, and 2,927 (26 percent) to medically indigent aid codes.[16] Using the sample available for each time period, estimates can be produced of the proportion who received Medi-Cal for reasons of AFDC/TANF, disability, or medical indigence from 1 to 6 years post emancipation (Appendix C).

[16] Aid codes designate the reason for Medi-Cal eligibility. The groupings in AFDC/TANF, SSI/disability, and Medical Indigence were determined in consultation with CDSS staff.

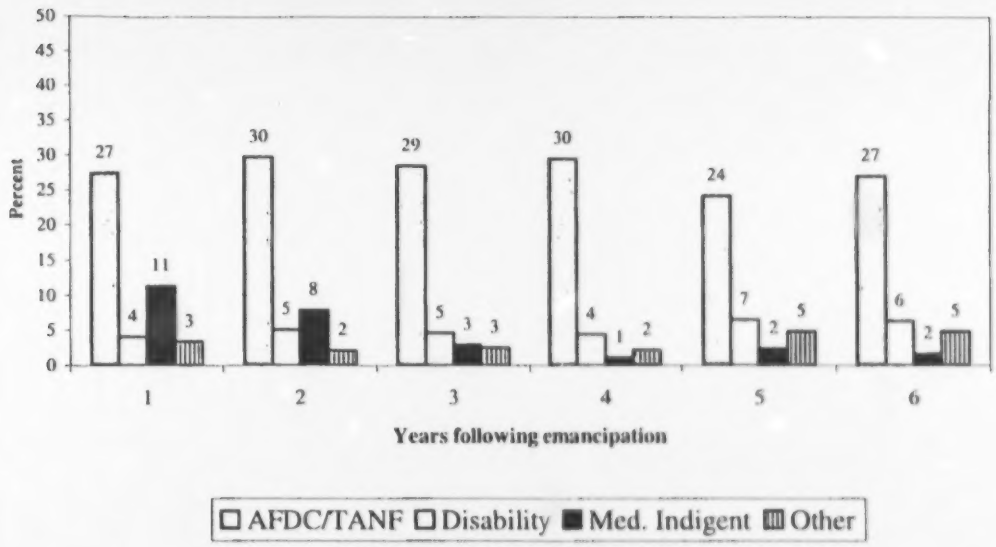
Figure 33. ECW Female Medi-Cal eligibility following emancipation

AFDC/TANF related Medi-Cal was quite constant in the years following emancipation, with between 24 percent and 27 percent of females who exited from the child welfare system on welfare at any time. Similarly, about 8-9 percent received Medi-Cal for disability. While 11 percent received Medi-Cal due to medical indigence in the year following emancipation, this proportion dropped steadily each year, to less than 1 percent after 6 years. Between 3 percent and 6 percent received Medi-Cal for other reasons following emancipation.

Figure 34. ECW Male Medi-Cal eligibility following emancipation

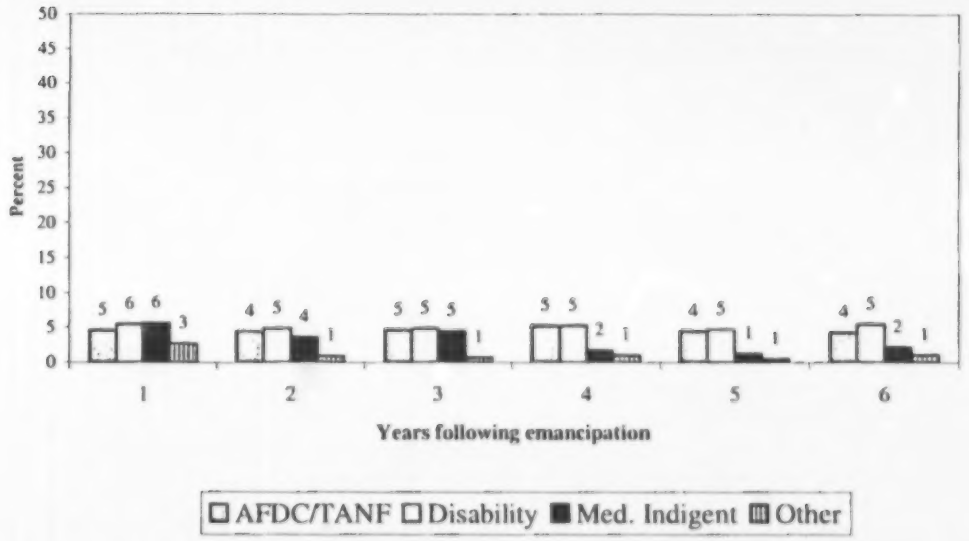
AFDC/TANF related Medi-Cal was received by only 2-3 percent of males exiting the child welfare system. About 13 percent received Medi-Cal for disability. Six percent were eligible due to medical indigence in the year following emancipation, and that proportion dwindled to less than 1 percent after 6 years. About 7 percent received Medi-Cal in the year following emancipation for other reasons, and that proportion also decreased to less than 1 percent over time.

Figure 35. EPR Female Medi-Cal eligibility following emancipation



AFDC/TANF related Medi-Cal was quite constant in the years following emancipation, with between 25 percent and 30 percent of females who exited from the probation system on welfare at any time. Similarly, about 5 to 7 percent received Medi-Cal for disability. While 11 percent received Medi-Cal due to medical indigence in the year following emancipation, this proportion dropped steadily each year, to less than 2 percent after 6 years. Between 2 and 5 percent received Medi-Cal for other reasons following emancipation.

Figure 36. EPR Male Medi-Cal eligibility following emancipation



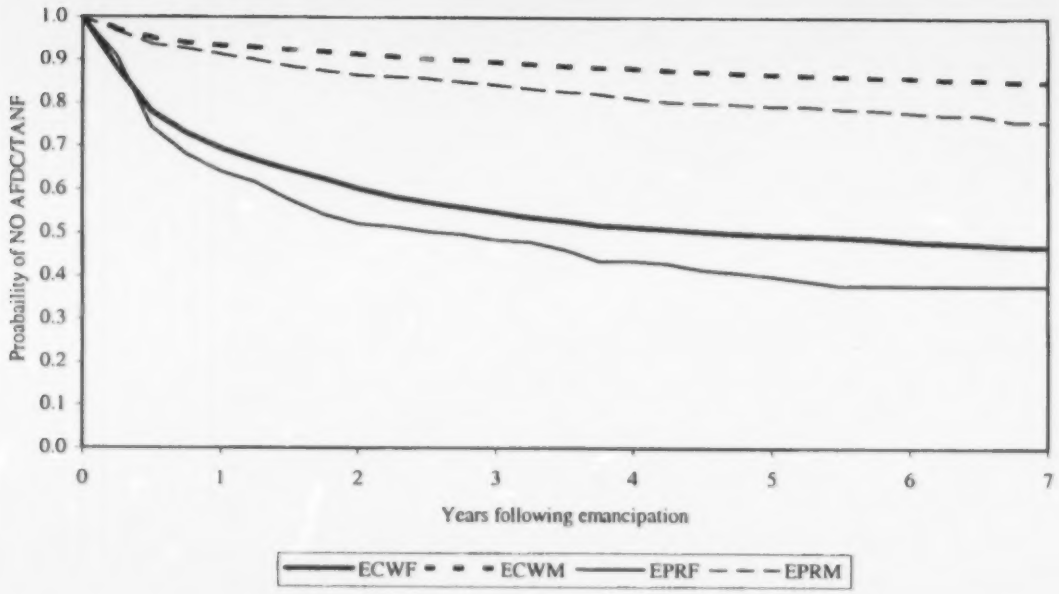
AFDC/TANF related Medi-Cal was received by only 4-5 percent of males exiting the probation system. Five percent received Medi-Cal for disability. Six percent were eligible due to medical indigence in the year following emancipation, and that proportion declined to 2 percent after 6 years. About 3 percent received Medi-Cal in the year following emancipation for other reason, and that proportion decreased to less than 1 percent in later years.

In comparison, we estimate that 5.8 percent of female and 1.7 percent of male California adults age 29 and under received TANF in 1999. [17]

Event history (survival) analysis was used to better understand the likelihood of Medi-Cal receipt over time. In this instance, the event is Medi-Cal receipt, the lower the curve, the more likely the event.

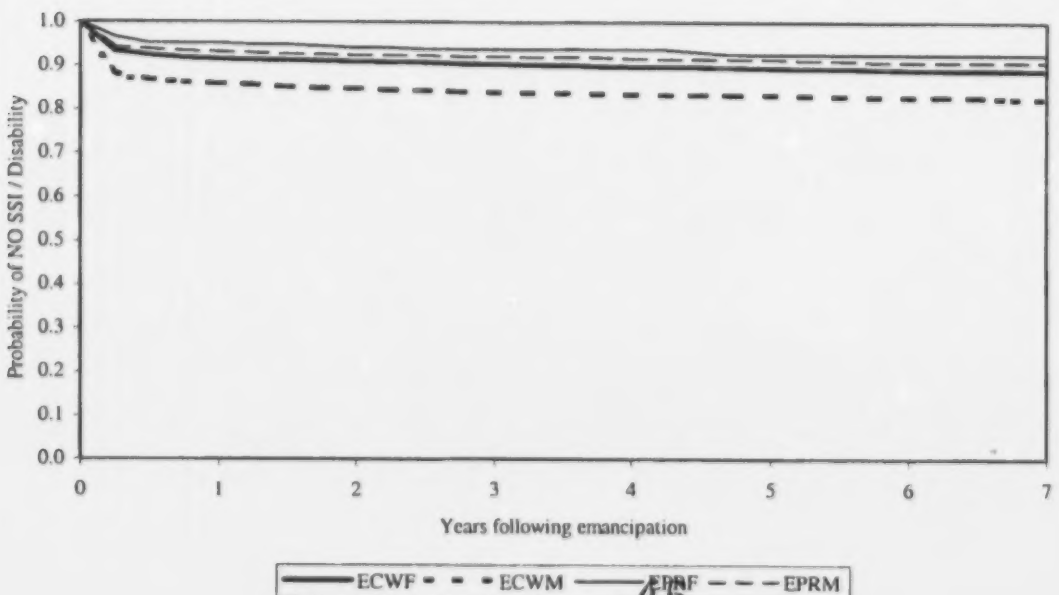
[17] These estimates were derived by summing the number of adult welfare recipients under age 20 and ages 20-29 (CDSS 1999 California CalWORKs Characteristics Survey), applying 1999 gender proportions (76 percent female and 24 percent male) to this number to derive gender specific totals, and comparing to gender specific population estimates for 19-29 year olds provided by the California Department of Finance.

Figure 37. Survival curves for the probability of AFDC/TANF related Medi-Cal receipt over time



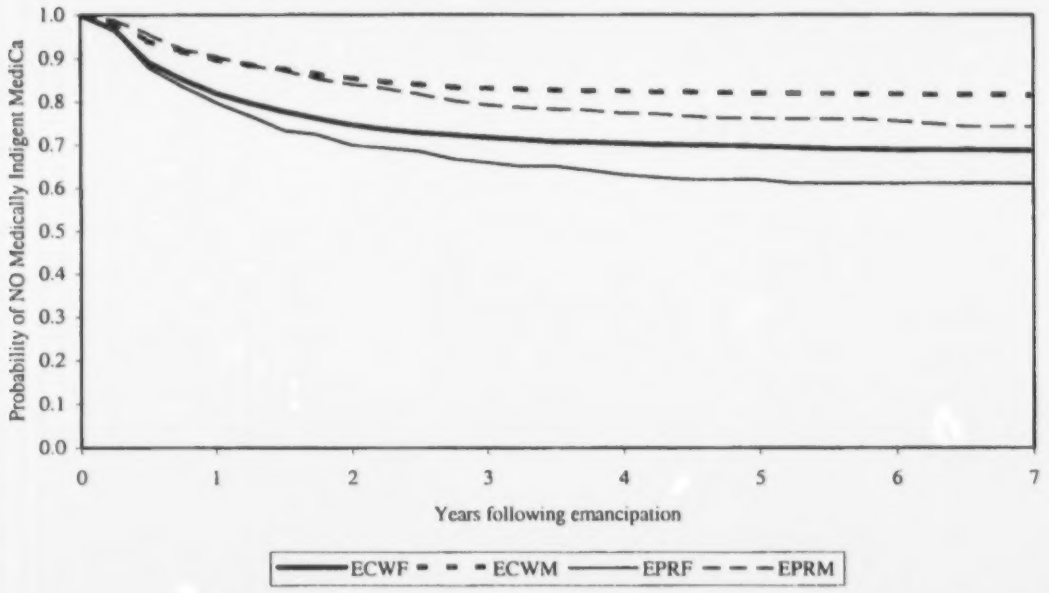
An estimated 50 percent of ECW females and 60 percent of EPR females received AFDC/TANF at some point in the 7 years following emancipation.

Figure 38. Survival curves for the probability SSI/disability related Medi-Cal receipt over time



ECW males were slightly more likely than ECW females or EPR youth to receive SSI/disability related Medi-Cal following emancipation.

Figure 39. Survival curves for the probability of Medi-Cal receipt due to medical indigence over time



EPR females were the most likely to receive Medi-Cal due to medical indigence, followed by ECW females. ECW males were the least likely.

Cox proportional hazard regression analyses were used to examine what, if any, demographic and child welfare service factors were associated with AFDC/TANF, disability, and medical indigence related Medi-Cal receipt following emancipation. Separate models were run for males and females in both the ECW and EPR groups. As was explained earlier, a hazard ratio greater than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of Medi-Cal receipt for members of a given category, compared to those in the reference category (with an italicized odds ratio equal to 1). Similarly, a hazard ratio less than 1 indicates a decreased likelihood of Medi-Cal receipt compared to the reference category.

Table 9. ECW/EPR youth likelihood of AFDC/TANF receipt following emancipation: Cox regression hazard ratios

	ECW		EPR	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
sample size (n)	6,285	3,939	292	891
# of events	(3,133)	(517)	(167)	(175)
VARIABLES IN MODEL				
Age at Entry				
0-5	**0.63**	ns	ns	ns
6-10	**0.80**	ns	ns	ns
11-15	ns	ns	ns	ns
16+	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Total # of Placements				
1	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
2	ns	ns	ns	ns
3	ns	ns	ns	ns
4	ns	ns	ns	ns
5+	**1.43**	ns	**1.98**	ns
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
White	**0.65**	**0.76**	ns	ns
Hispanic	**0.89**	ns	ns	ns
Removal Reason				
Neglect	*1.00*	*1.00*		
Physical Abuse	ns	ns		
Sexual Abuse	ns	ns		
Last Placement Type				
Kinship Home	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Foster Home	**0.77**	**0.58**	ns	ns
FFA	ns	0.74	ns	ns
Group Home	**0.62**	**0.41**	ns	ns
County Size				
Big	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Small	ns	ns	ns	ns
Los Angeles	**0.90**	**0.60**	ns	ns
Mental Health Services				
No	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Yes	ns	**1.24**	ns	ns

Displayed ratios are statistically significant (p<.05) / ns = not statistically significant (p >= .05)
Reference categories are italicized (1.00)
Other/Missing category included for race/ethnicity, removal reason, and last placement type (not shown)
Removal reason included for EPR children (94% other, not shown)

ECW females—Youth who entered care when they were 10 or younger were less likely to receive AFDC/TANF than those who entered care when they were older. Those with 5 or more placements were more likely to receive AFDC/TANF, as were Black youth. Youth placed in foster or group homes were less likely than those in kinship homes or FFAs to receive AFDC/TANF, as were youth from Los Angeles compared to those from other counties.

ECW males—Youth emancipating from foster or group homes were less likely than those from kinship homes or FFAs to receive AFDC/TANF after care, as were youth from Los Angeles compared to those from other counties. Male ECW youth who had received mental health services while in care were more likely to receive AFDC/TANF than those who did not.

EPR females—Those who had experienced 5 or more placements while in care were nearly twice as likely to receive AFDC/TANF as those with fewer placements.

EPR males—no significant parameters in model.

Table 10. ECW/EPR youth likelihood of disability related Medi-Cal receipt following emancipation: Cox regression hazard ratios

	ECW		EPR	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
sample size (n)	6,285	3,939	292	891
# of events	(653)	(660)	(20)	(75)
VARIABLES IN MODEL				
Age at Entry				
0-5	**2.80**	**2.72**	ns	ns
6-10	ns	**1.49**	ns	ns
11-15	ns	ns	ns	ns
16+	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Total # of Placements				
1	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
2	ns	ns	ns	ns
3	ns	ns	ns	ns
4	ns	ns	ns	ns
5+	ns	ns	ns	ns
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
White	ns	ns	ns	ns
Hispanic	**0.72**	ns	ns	**0.36**
Removal Reason				
Neglect	*1.00*	*1.00*		
Physical Abuse	ns	ns		
Sexual Abuse	**1.37**	ns		
Last Placement Type				
Kinship Home	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Foster Home	ns	**1.65**	ns	ns
FFA	**1.73**	ns	ns	ns
Group Home	**3.35**	**3.46**	ns	ns
County Size				
Big	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Small	**0.55**	ns	ns	ns
Los Angeles	ns	ns	ns	ns
Mental Health Services				
No	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Yes	**2.02**	**1.68**	ns	**2.62**

Displayed ratios are statistically significant (p<.05) / ns = not statistically significant (p >= .05)
Reference categories are italicized (1.00)
Other/Missing category included for race/ethnicity, removal reason, and last placement type (not shown)
Removal reason included for EPR children (94% other, not shown)

ECW females—Youth who entered care when they were 5 or younger were nearly 3 times as likely as those who entered care when they were older to receive disability related Medi-Cal. Hispanic ECW females were less likely than those of other ethnic groups, and sexually abused youth were more likely than those who entered care for neglect or physical abuse. ECW females in FFA or group homes were more likely than those who had been in kinship or foster homes. Youth in one of the 20 Small counties were about half a likely as those in other counties to receive disability related Medi-Cal. Those ECW females who had received mental health services while in care were more than twice as likely to receive disability related Medi-Cal as those who had not.

ECW males—Youth who entered care when they were 10 or younger were more likely to receive disability related Medi-Cal than those who entered when they were older. Those in foster or group homes were more likely than those in kinship or FFA homes, and those who had received mental health services were more likely than those who had not.

EPR females—no significant parameters in model.

EPR males—Hispanic youth were only about a third as likely to receive disability related Medi-Cal as Black or White youth. Youth who had received mental health services while in care were more than twice as likely to receive disability related Medi-Cal as likely as those who had not.

Table 11. ECW/EPR youth likelihood of Medi-Cal receipt due to medical indigence following emancipation: Cox regression hazard ratios

	ECW		EPR	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
sample size (n)	6,285	3,939	292	891
# of events	(1,908)	(705)	(108)	(206)
VARIABLES IN MODEL				
Age at Entry				
0-5	ns	ns	ns	ns
6-10	ns	ns	ns	ns
11-15	ns	ns	ns	ns
16+	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Total # of Placements				
1	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
2	ns	ns	ns	ns
3	**1.28**	ns	ns	ns
4	ns	ns	ns	ns
5+	ns	ns	ns	ns
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
White	**1.27**	ns	ns	ns
Hispanic	**1.23**	ns	ns	**1.90**
Removal Reason				
Neglect	*1.00*	*1.00*		
Physical Abuse	ns	ns		
Sexual Abuse	ns	ns		
Last Placement Type				
Kinship Home	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Foster Home	**1.39**	ns	ns	ns
FFA	**1.32**	ns	ns	ns
Group Home	**1.24**	ns	ns	ns
County Size				
Big	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Small	**1.55**	**1.66**	**1.77**	**1.54**
Los Angeles	**0.52**	**0.43**	**0.98**	**0.84**
Mental Health Services				
No	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*	*1.00*
Yes	**1.14**	ns	ns	**1.44**

Displayed ratios are statistically significant (p< .05) / ns = not statistically significant (p >= .05)
Reference categories are italicized (1.00)
Other/Missing category included for race/ethnicity, removal reason, and last placement type (not shown)
Removal reason included for EPR children (94% other, not shown)

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ECW females—Youth with 3 placements were slightly more likely than those with one placement to have been medically indigent. Black youth were less likely to have been medically indigent than White or Hispanic youth, and those from kinship homes were less likely than those from other placement types. Youth from Small counties were the most likely, and those from Los Angeles were the least likely. Youth who had received mental health services while in care were slightly more likely than those who had not to be medically indigent.

ECW males—Youth from Small counties were the most likely, and those from Los Angeles were the least likely to become medically indigent.

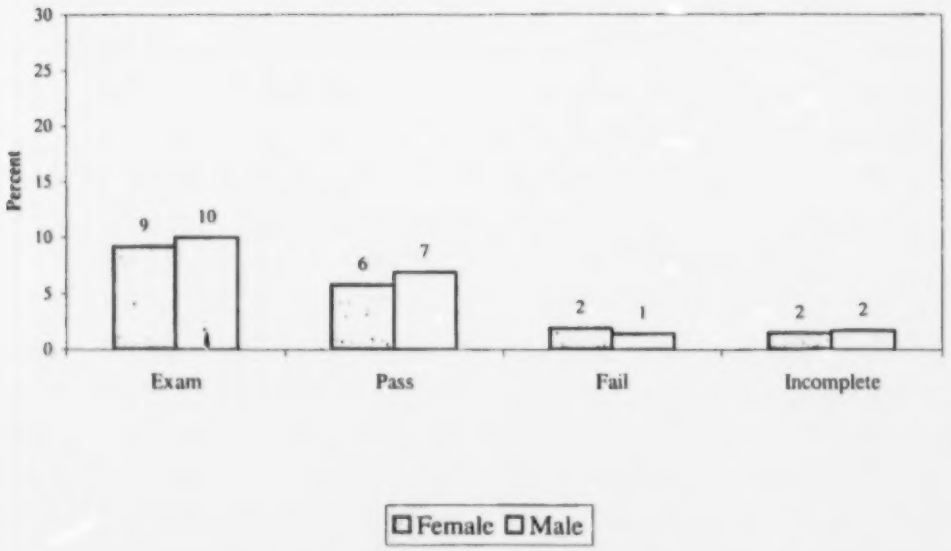
EPR females—Youth from Small counties were more likely than those from other counties to become medically indigent.

EPR males—Hispanic youth were more likely than White or Black youth to become medically indigent. Youth from Small counties were more likely than those from other counties, and those who had received mental health services were more likely than those who had not to become medically indigent.

SECTION VIII. RECEIPT OF GED FOR EMANCIPATING YOUTH.

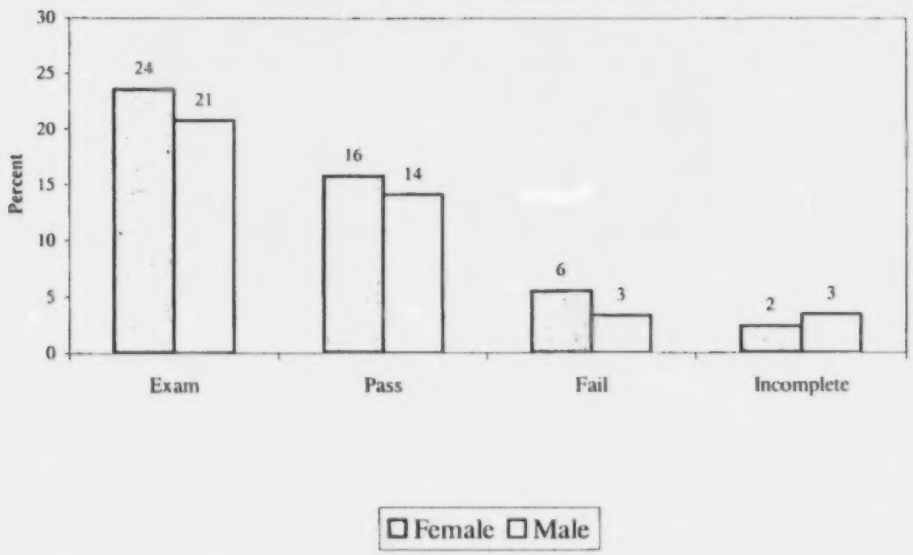
Aggregate data was supplied by the California Department of Education, State GED Office. Of the 11,408 emancipating youth with SSNs, 1,225 (11 percent) were linked to GED files (Appendix D). Although this information is of limited value without accompanying data on high school graduations, it serves as a starting point for future analyses.

Figure 40. ECW youth who took the GED exam



Nine percent of ECW females and 10 percent of ECW males attempted to earn a GED degree. Approximately 6 percent of females and 7 percent of males passed the exam (about two-thirds of those who took the GED exam passed).

Figure 41. EPR youth who took GED exam

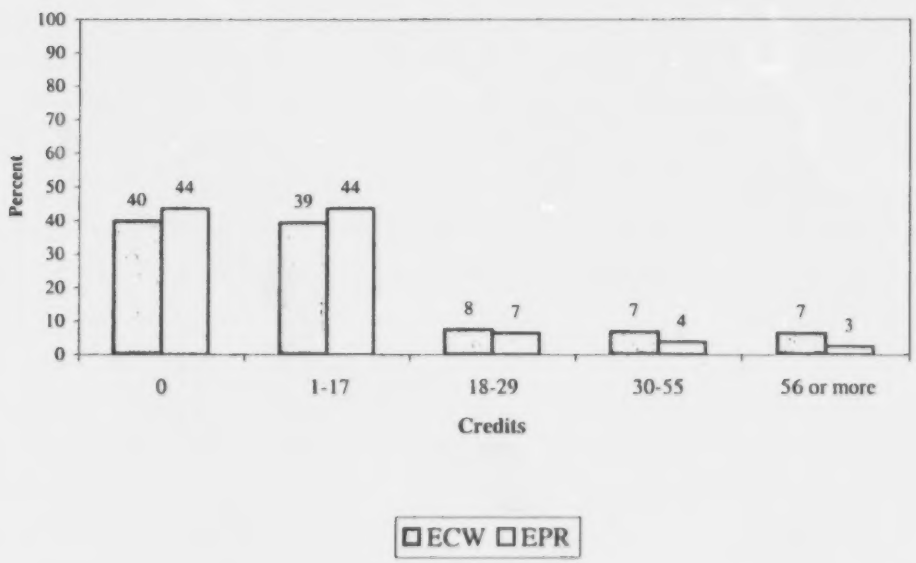


Nearly 24 percent of EPR females and 21 percent of EPR males took the GED exam. Approximately 16 percent of females and 14 percent of males passed the exam (about two-thirds of those who took the exam passed).

SECTION IX. COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENT FOR YOUTH WHO EMANCIPATE FROM FOSTER CARE.

Individual level data was supplied by the California Department of Education, Community Colleges Chancellor's Office for the years from 1992 through 2000. However, identifiers were removed, and data that would lead to small cell sizes was suppressed. Of the 11,408 emancipating youth with SSNs, 6,102 (54 percent) attended a community college (55 percent of ECW youth and 44 percent of EPR youth) (Appendix E1/E2).

Figure 42. ECW/EPR community college credits earned (college enrollees only)



For the 55 percent of ECW youth who attended a community college, 40 percent earned no credits (many did not attempt to take classes for credit, but rather were enrolled in remedial or other non-credit classes). Thirty-nine percent earned between 1 and 17 credits, 8 percent between 18 and 29 credits, 7 percent between 30 and 55 credits, and 7 percent 56 or more credits.

For the 44 percent of EPR youth who attended a community college, 44 percent earned no credits (many did not attempt to take classes for credit, but rather were enrolled in remedial

classes). Another 44 percent earned between 1 and 17 credits, 7 percent earned between 18 and 29 credits, 4 percent earned between 30 and 55 credits, and 3 percent earned 56 or more credits.

Table 12. Goals of community college attendees

	ECW		EPR	
	n	%	n	%
GOALS				
AA & transfer	1552	31.4	140	30.3
Transfer without an AA	448	9.1	35	7.6
2-yr AA without transfer	274	5.5	21	4.6
2-yr voc deg without transfer	160	3.2	22	4.8
2-yr voc cert without transfer	163	3.3	19	4.1
Discover career interests	199	4.0	34	7.4
Prepare for new career	342	6.9	23	5.0
Advance in current job	122	2.5	14	3.0
Maintain cert or license	102	2.1	10	2.2
Educational development	223	4.5	24	5.2
Improve basic skills	118	2.4	9	2.0
Credits for HS diploma or GED	340	6.9	29	6.3
Undecided on goal	903	18.3	82	17.8
Total	4,946	100.0	462	100.0

More than 30 percent of ECW/EPR attendees planned to earn an AA degree and transfer to a 4-year college. Another 9 percent of ECW and 8 percent of EPR attendees planned to transfer without an AA degree. Approximately 18 percent were undecided on a goal, and small proportions (between 2 percent and 7 percent) had other stated goals (e.g., prepare for a new career).

Very few ECW and EPR youth earned a degree, certificate, or transferred to a 4-year college (ECW–2 percent degree, 1 percent certificate, and 2 percent transfer; EPR–1 percent degree, 1 percent certificate, and 1 percent transfer). In comparison, 37 percent of students who attend a community college nationally complete a degree at some institution, and 19 percent transfer to a 4-year college.[18]

Logistic regression analyses were used to examine what, if any, demographic and child welfare service factors were associated with earning credits at a community college. Separate models were run for males and females in both the ECW and EPR groups. As was explained earlier, an odds ratio greater than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of earning community

college credits for members of a given category, compared to those in the reference category (with an italicized odds ratio equal to 1). Similarly, an odds ratio less than 1 indicates a decreased likelihood of earning community college credits compared to the reference category.

[18]National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education

Table 13. ECW/EPR youth likelihood of earning any credit at a community college: Logistic regression odds ratios

	ECW	EPR
sample size (n)	10,225	1,183
# of events	(3,463)	(309)
VARIABLES IN MODEL		
Age at Entry		
0-5	ns	ns
6-10	ns	ns
11-15	ns	**1.47**
16+	*1.00*	*1.00*
Total # of Placements		
1	*1.00*	*1.00*
2	ns	ns
3	**0.80**	ns
4	ns	ns
5+	**0.70**	ns
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	*1.00*	*1.00*
White	**0.79**	ns
Hispanic	**0.73**	ns
Last Placement Type		
Kinship Home	*1.00*	*1.00*
Foster Home	**1.29**	ns
FFA	**1.27**	ns
Group Home	ns	ns
County Size		
Big	*1.00*	*1.00*
Small	ns	**1.66**
Los Angeles	ns	ns
Sex		
Female	*1.00*	*1.00*
Male	**0.71**	**0.71**

Displayed ratios are statistically significant ($p<.05$) / ns = not statistically significant ($p >= .05$)
Reference categories are italicized (1.00)
Other/Missing category included for race/ethnicity and last placement type (not shown)

ECW youth—Youth with either 3 or 5 or more placements were less likely to earn any credits in a community college than those with just one placement. White and Hispanic youth were less likely than Black youth to earn college credits. Youth in foster or FFA homes were more likely than those in kinship or group homes, and males were less likely than females.

EPR youth—Youth who entered the system between the ages of 11 and 15 were more likely than those who entered at 15 or older to attend community college for credit. Youth from Small counties were considerably more likely than those from other counties, and males were less likely than females to earn credits at a community college.

SECTION X. YOUTH ENTERING THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY AFTER EMANCIPATION

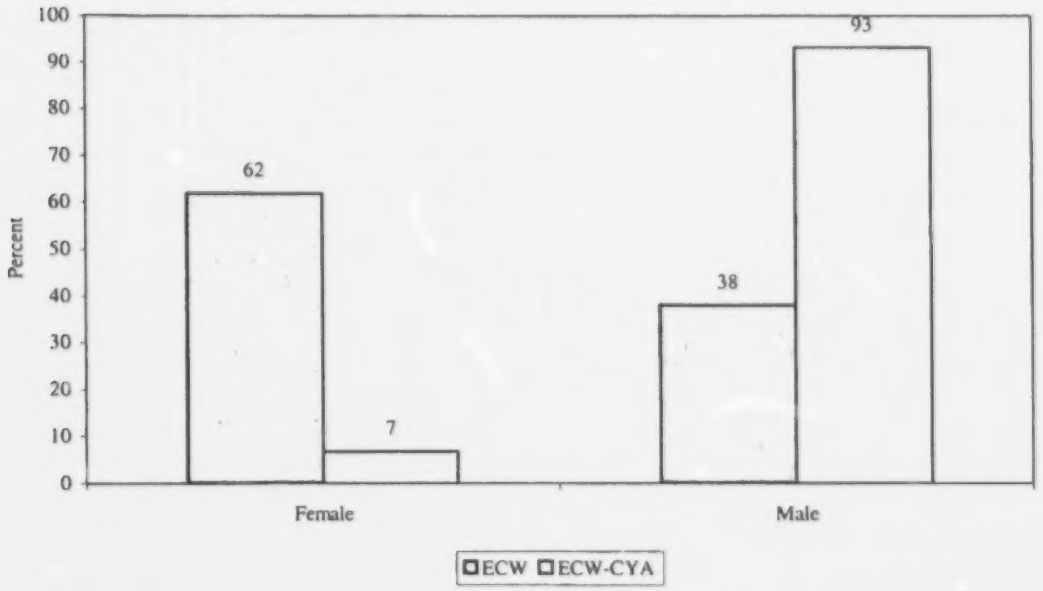
Data were linked and provided by the California Youth Authority. For the 11,408 youth with SSNs, only 62 youth were linked to the CYA database (44 ECW and 18 EPR). Most youth who transition from foster care to CYA do so prior to emancipation and are not captured in this study, so meaningful multivariate analyses are not possible. We did examine the types of offenses that brought youth into CYA, and characteristics of youth who entered CYA after emancipation compared to all emancipating foster youth (Appendix F1/F2).

Table 14. ECW and EPR Youth entering CYA—Offense Type

	ECW		EPR	
	n	%	n	%
Total	44	100.0	18	100.0
Robbery	13	29.6	3	16.7
Aslt/Batt/Weap	8	18.2	2	11.1
Burgl/Theft/Forgery	11	25.0	10	55.6
Sex offenses	3	6.8	2	11.1
Drug offense	2	4.6	1	5.6
Other	7	15.9	-	0.0

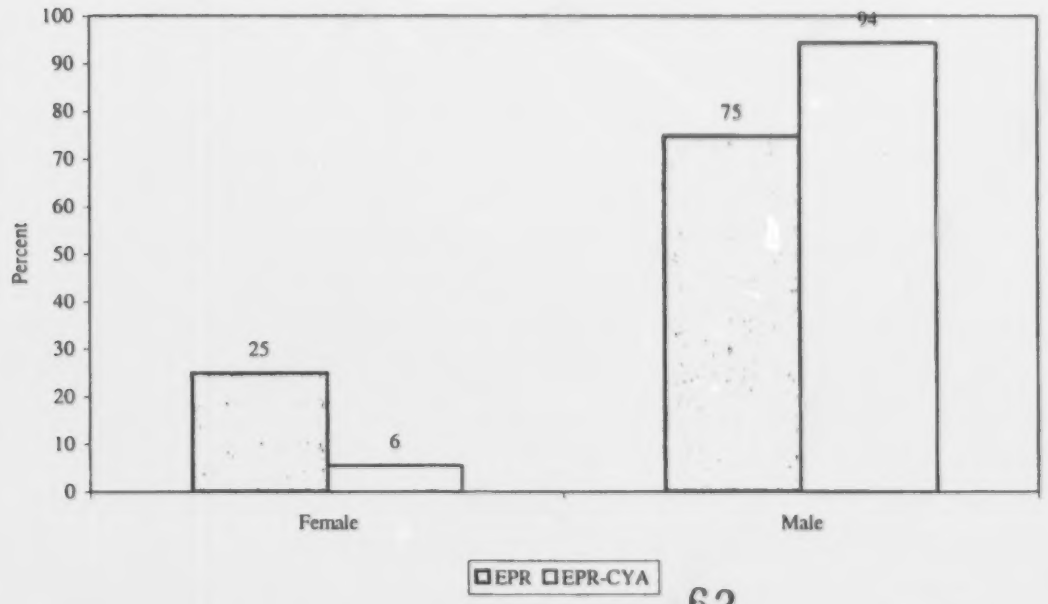
Nearly 30 percent of ECW youth who entered CYA had committed robberies, while another 25 percent had committed burglary/theft/forgery. Over 18 percent had been convicted of assault, battery, or weapons crimes. More than half of EPR youth who entered CYA had committed burglary/theft/forgery, while another 17 percent had been convicted of robbery.

Figure 43. ECW and ECW-CYA youth—Gender



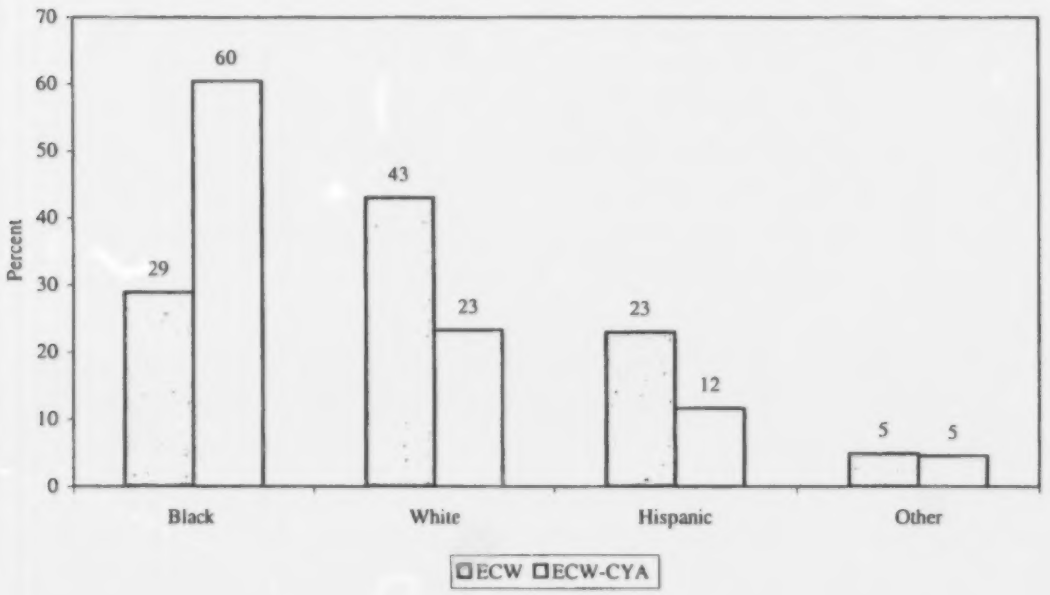
Males were significantly over-represented among ECW youth entering CYA. Though only 38 percent of ECW youth were males, 93 percent of ECW youth who entered CYA were male. By contrast, females accounted for 62 percent of ECW youth and 7 percent of ECW youth who entered CYA.

Figure 44. EPR and EPR-CYA youth—Gender



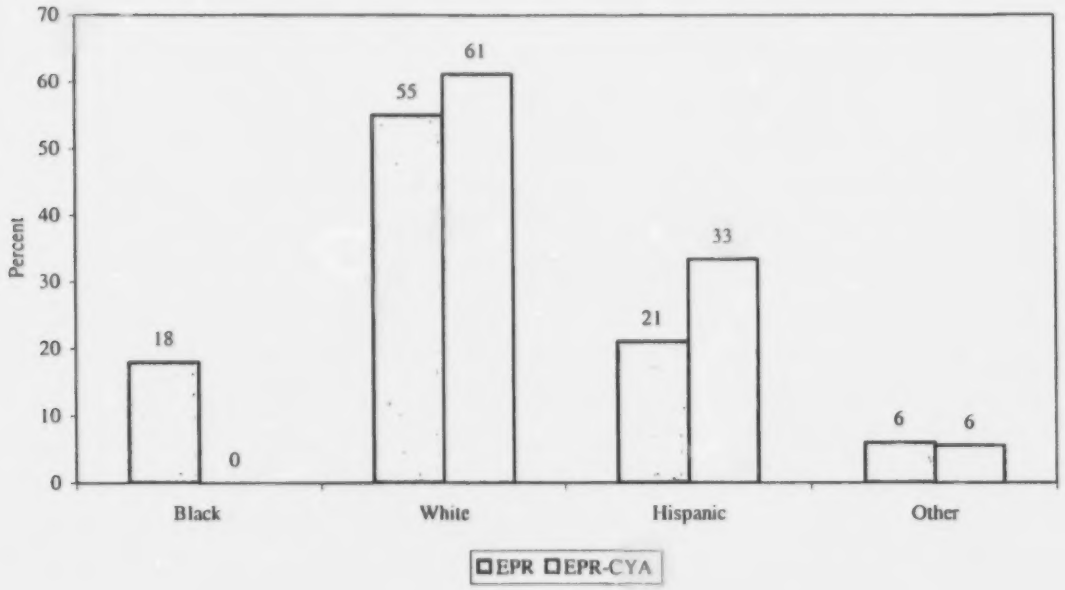
Males were also over-represented among EPR youth entering CYA. Specifically, three-quarters of EPR youth were male, while 94 percent of EPR youth who entered CYA were male.

Figure 45. ECW and ECW-CYA youth—Ethnicity



While Black youth comprised 29 percent of all ECW youth, they comprised 60 percent of those who entered CYA after emancipation. Conversely, White and Hispanic youth were underrepresented in the ECW-CYA entries.

Figure 46. EPR and EPR-CYA youth—Ethnicity



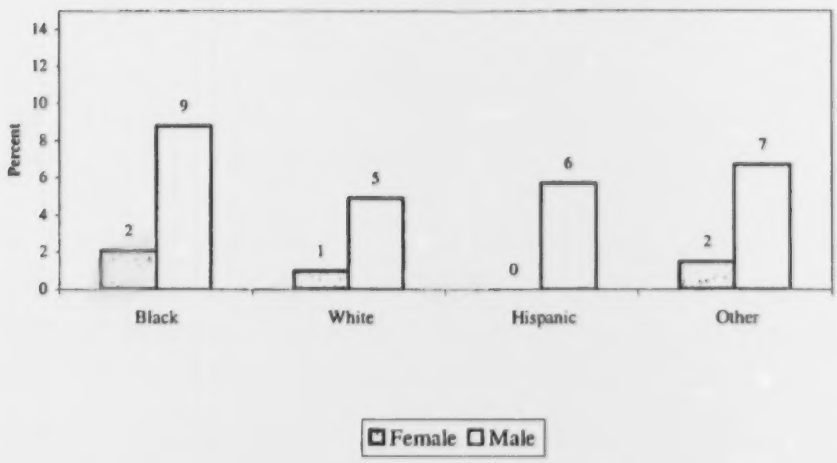
White and Hispanic youth were over-represented among EPR-CYA entries, while Black youth were under-represented. Specifically, while White youth accounted for 55 percent of all EPR youth, they accounted for 61 percent of those who entered CYA. Similarly, Hispanic youth made up 21 percent of EPR youth, but 33 percent of EPR youth who went on to CYA. While Black youth comprised 18 percent of all EPR youth, none entered CYA after emancipation.

SECTION XI. YOUTH ENTERING THE STATE PRISON SYSTEM AFTER EMANCIPATION

Aggregate data was supplied by the California Department of Corrections for the years 1992-2000. Of the 11,408 former foster youth with SSNs, 444 (4 percent) entered the state prison in this time frame [19] (Appendix G).

In order to determine the proportion who entered the state prison system over time, youth who emancipated in 1993 were examined because data on that cohort were complete for both ECW and EPR groups, and they could be tracked for the longest possible period (7 years.)

Figure 47. 1993 ECW youth in state prison system within 7 years



One percent of females had felonies; 6 percent of males had felonies. By race/ethnicity, 9 percent of Black, 5 percent of White, 6 percent of Hispanic, and 7 percent of male ECW youth from other ethnic groups had state prison records.

[19] Since the sample is restricted to emancipating youth, those who may have entered into the correctional system directly from foster care are not counted.

Figure 48. 1993 EPR youth in state prison system within 7 years

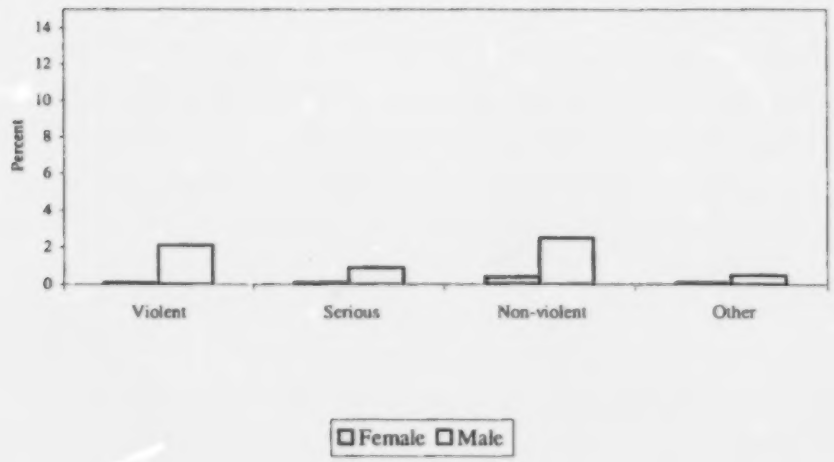
Four percent of EPR females had state prison records,[20] as did 25 percent of EPR males. By race/ethnicity, 32 percent of Black, 18 percent of White, 42 percent of Hispanic, and no male EPR youth from other ethnic groups had state prison records.

For all other state prison system analyses, in order to maximize sample size, youth were examined across exit cohorts assuming any cohort effect is due only to varying lengths of exposure. Therefore, only the relationships between categories are useful in the following analyses, not the actual proportions themselves (which track youth from 3 to 7 years). These relationships are presented in the graphs that follow.[21]

[20] The 20 percent of Black females reported in the graph represents 1 out of only 5 females emancipating to corrections in 1993.

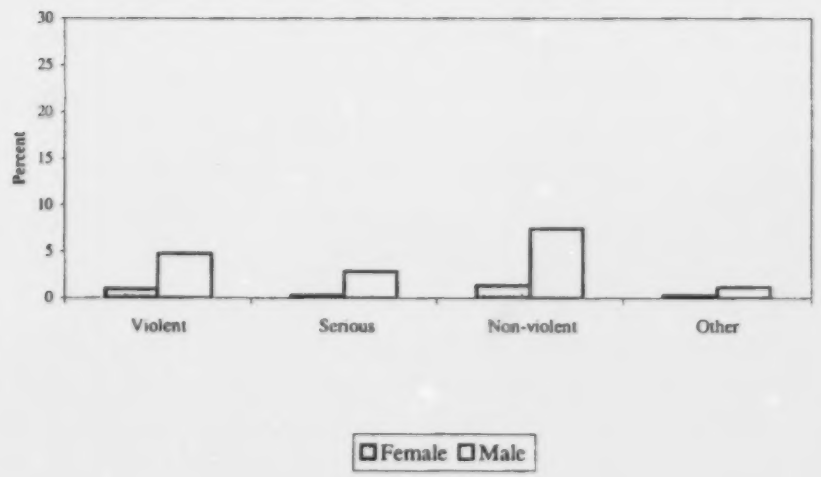
[21] Because data were supplied in the aggregate, multivariate analyses are not possible. The relationships shown do not control for other characteristics than may contribute to each effect.

Figure 49. ECW youth with violent, serious, and non-violent offenses.



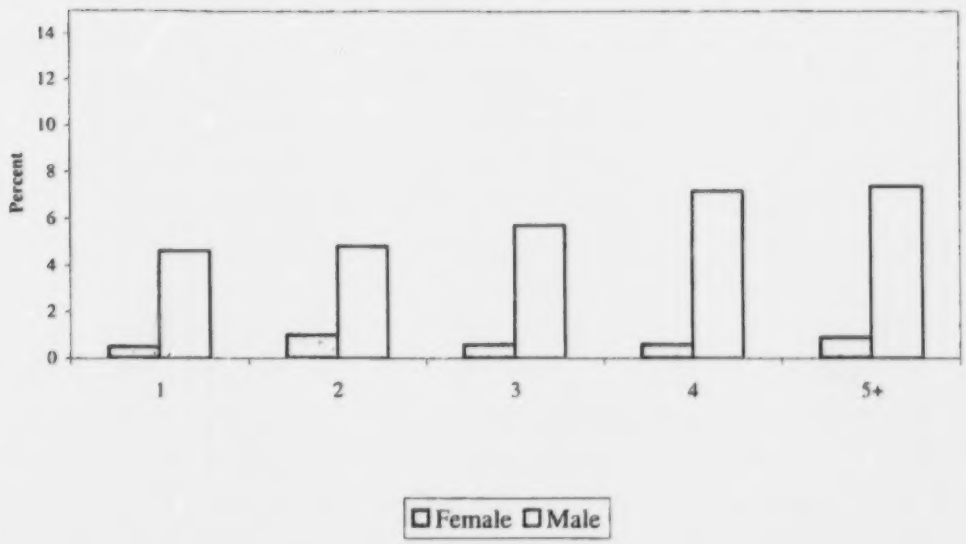
About one-half of ECW males with state prison records committed violent or serious offenses.

Figure 50. EPR youth with violent, serious, and non-violent offenses.



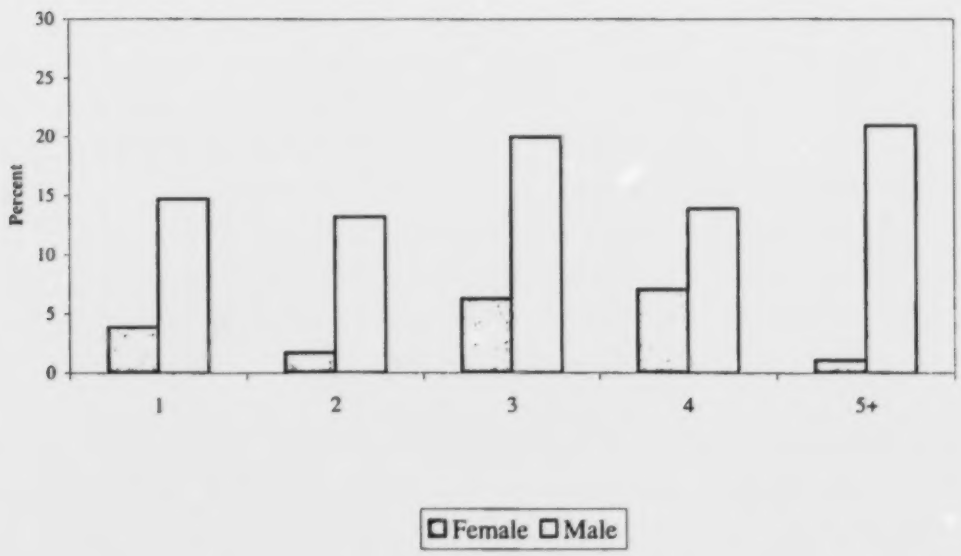
About one-half of EPR males with state prison records committed violent or serious offenses.

Figure 51. ECW youth with state prison records by number of placements



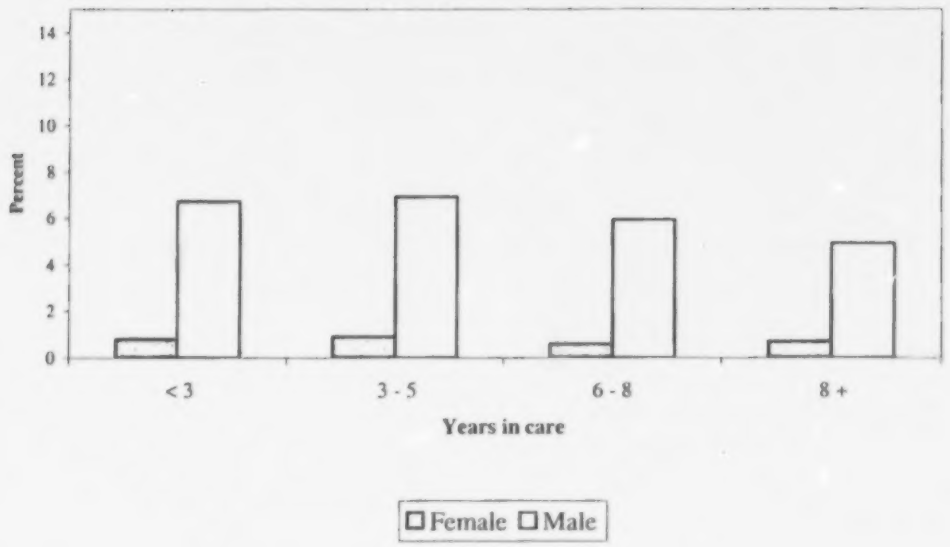
The more placements ECW males had while in care, the more likely they were to have a state prison record.

Figure 52. EPR youth with state prison records by number of placements



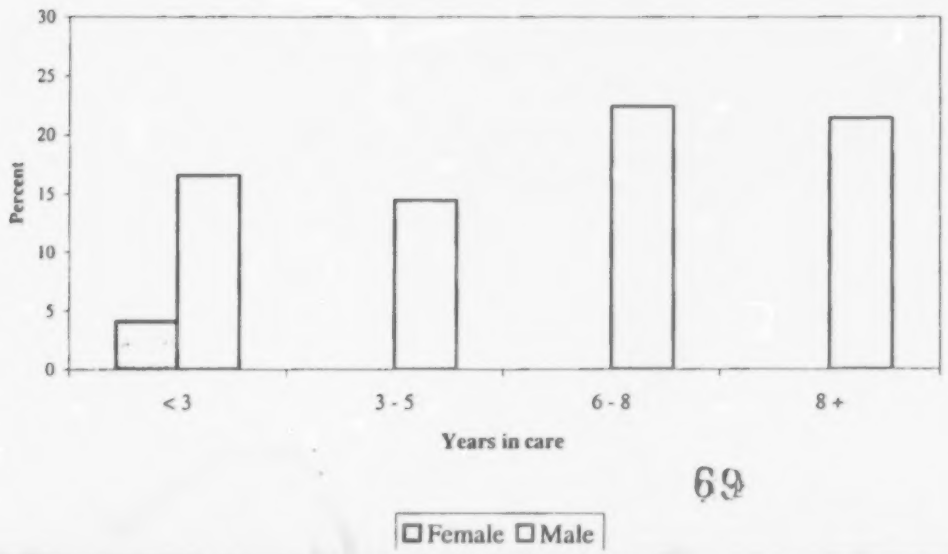
There was no clear relationship between placement stability and state prison records for EPR youth.

Figure 53. ECW youth with state prison records by years in care



The longer ECW males had been in care before emancipation, the less likely they were to have a state prison record.

Figure 54. EPR youth with state prison records by years in care



EPR males who had been in foster care for at least 6 years were more likely to have state prison records than those with less time in care. All 9 EPR females who had state prison records had been in foster care for less than 3 years.

SECTION XII. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Youth emancipating from the child welfare system (ECW youth)

- More than 40 percent of ECW youth have been in care for more than 5 years.
- Nearly one-third of ECW youth have been in at least 5 five placements while in care.
- More than 60 percent of ECW youth are female.
- Most ECW youth have received some mental health services before emancipation. The most common diagnosis leading to services was a mood disorder. Youth were much more likely to have received services if they had multiple placements, and/or if their last placement was in a group home. Youth in kinship care were less likely to receive mental health services than those in any other type of care.
- About two-thirds of females became mothers within 5 years of emancipation, about 20 percent giving birth in care or within 1 year of leaving. For 14 percent of ECW females, conception appears to have taken place while still in foster care. The likelihood of becoming pregnant while in care was associated with having 5 or more placements, being Hispanic, and being in a last placement other than a group home.
- The 1996 birth rate for 18 year old ECW females was 76 per 1,000, less than the 1996 birth rate for all California 18 year olds, which was 87 per 1,000. The birth rate for 19 year old ECW females (112 per 1,000) was similar to the rate for all California 19 year olds (111 per 1,000).
- About 25 percent of females were receiving AFDC/TANF in each of the six years following emancipation, with an estimated 50 percent receiving AFDC/TANF at some point in those 6 years. AFDC/TANF receipt was most likely for females having 5 or more placements while in care, and/or for Black females. In comparison, about 6 percent of all California females age 19-29 received TANF in 1999.
- ECW youth who entered care at younger ages, and/or those who received mental health services while in care, were the most likely to receive SSI/Disability related Medi-Cal.
- Black ECW females and those who had been in kinship care were less likely than others to receive Medi-Cal due to medical indigence.
- Approximately 10 percent of ECW youth took the GED exam, and of those, about 70 percent passed.

- Fifty-five percent attended a community college, but only 60 percent of those earned any college credits, and only 14 percent of those who enrolled earned more than 30 credits. While 30 percent had a stated goal of an AA degree and transfer to a 4-year college, less than 2 percent actually did achieve this goal. In comparison, 37 percent of students who attend a community college nationally complete a degree at some institution, and 19 percent transfer to a 4-year college.
- A very small number of ECW youth entered the California Youth Authority after emancipation; 93 percent of those who did were male.
- Nine percent of Black males, 5 percent of White males, and 6 percent of Hispanic males entered the state prison system within the 7 years after they emancipated from care.

Youth emancipating from the probation system (EPR youth)

- About 75 percent of EPR youth are male, and most are placed in group or FFA homes.
- Most EPR youth have received some mental health services while in care. The most common diagnosis leading to services was related to a behavior disorder. Youth were more likely to have received services if they had multiple placements, and/or if their last placement was in a group home.
- About 85 percent of EPR females became mothers within 5 years of emancipation, 17 percent gave birth in care or within 1 year of leaving.
- The 1996 birth rate for 18 year old EPR females was 98 per 1,000, higher than the 1996 birth rate for all California 18 year olds, which was 87 per 1,000. The birthrate for 19 year old EPR females (245 per 1,000) was considerably higher than the rate for all California 19 year olds (111 per 1000).
- Although few emancipating youth died following emancipation, EPR youth were nearly 5 times as likely to die as ECW youth within the study period.
- Nearly 30 percent of EPR females were receiving AFDC/TANF at any point from 1 to 6 years following emancipation, with an estimated 60 percent receiving AFDC/TANF at some point in the 6 years. AFDC/TANF receipt was most likely for females having 5 or more placements while in care. In comparison, about 6 percent of all California females age 19-29 received TANF in 1999.

- EPR youth who received mental health services while in care were the most likely, and Hispanic youth were less likely than other youth, to receive SSI/Disability related Medi-Cal.
- Receipt of Medi-Cal due to medical indigence was more likely among Hispanic EPR males than other EPR males.
- Over 20 percent of EPR youth took the GED exam, and of those, about two-thirds passed.
- Forty-four percent of EPR youth attended a community college, but only 56 percent of those earned any college credits, and only 7 percent more than 30 credits. While 30 percent had a stated goal of an AA degree and transfer to a 4-year college, very few youth actually did achieve these goals. In comparison, 37 percent of students who attend community college nationally complete a degree at some institution, and 19 percent transfer to a 4-year college.
- A very small number of EPR youth entered the California Youth Authority after emancipation; 94 percent of those who did were male.
- Thirty-two percent of Black EPR males, 18 percent of White males, and 42 percent of Hispanic males entered the state prison system within 7 years after they emancipated from care.

In summary:

1. A substantial number of California youth are growing up in child welfare supervised foster care, and many of these youth are having multiple placements while in care.
2. Most youth in foster care receive some kind of mental health services. The most common diagnosis for youth emancipating from the child welfare system was a mood disorder, while the most common diagnosis for youth emancipating from the probation system was a behavior disorder. Youth placed with kin are less likely to receive mental health services than those in other placement types, and youth in group homes are by far the most likely to receive mental health services.
3. A substantial minority of young women is becoming pregnant in child welfare services supervised foster care, or shortly after emancipation. However, the birth

rate for 18 - 19 year old females who emancipate from the child welfare system does not appear to be greater than the rate for other 18 - 19 year old females.

4. Many emancipating females (apparently the majority of those who become mothers) receive "welfare" after emancipation. They are about 4 times as likely to receive "welfare" as other young females in the population.
5. Although many youth make connections with the state's community college system, and many have laudable educational goals, few progress through the system.
7. A small but disturbing proportion of males enter the state prison system after they leave the child welfare system, and many males who emancipate from the probation foster care system later enter the state prison system.

XIII. Discussion

Research on children in out-of-home care tends to focus on precursors to entry and outcomes while in care. Rarely do studies measure outcomes of youth who graduate from the very systems we have created and continue to maintain. The few studies that have been conducted have found that outcomes for youth who emancipate from the Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice systems are poor (Barth, 1990; Courtney, Piliavin, Grogan-Taylor & Nesmith, 1998; Dworsky & Courtney, 2000; Festinger, 1993, Jones & Moses, 1984). This study provides a more comprehensive picture of how California youth fare when they emancipate from out-of-home care.

Limitations

Research which utilizes administrative data does have its limitations, and this study in particular has weaknesses that must be mentioned.[22] The foster care data, drawn from California's now defunct Foster Care Information System,[23] may contain errors, and there is missing data, particularly regarding type of placement. The other data sources may also contain errors or be incomplete. Only 93 percent of the youth in the sample had valid SSNs, and although it does appear that this subsample is not particularly biased (see Tables 1 and 2), the use of more thorough probabilistic matching techniques may have improved the quality of the linkages. Therefore, linkages probably underestimate the number of true matches. Using only SSNs particularly hampered the linkage to Vital Statistics data, as SSNs in the Vital Statistics database were only available from 1996 onwards. Current confidentiality agreements and privacy concerns did not allow for individual level data for some of the linkages and suppression of cells and or aggregation of data severely limited our ability to conduct certain analyses. GED and state prison data were only provided in the aggregate, and cells were suppressed due to small sample size in the community college data. We hope that we can move forward in California toward better arrangements for the sharing of data for research among state agencies and university partners, while, of course, protecting individual privacy. In addition to these issues, this study sample includes only emancipating youth, and therefore it is possible only to make only limited comparisons to other youth. Studies that include other teens in foster care (e.g.,

[22] CSSR was not involved in the design of this study
[23] CSSR now uses the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) to continue the longitudinal foster care database

those who reunify or who have other exits), as well as youth who are not in care (e.g., those who grow up in a family receiving welfare) are necessary to better understand outcomes. Further, this sample represents a cohort of youth who exited from care between 1992 and 1997. Findings from this study may or may not reflect trends for youth exiting care more recently.

Despite these limitations, this study makes a valuable contribution to the research on youth who emancipate from foster care. Measurements that previously were poorly estimated through anecdote or non- representative samples have been produced in recent years for the entire population of California's emancipating youth. This study marks the first time these data have been integrated and analyzed in California, representing an important initial step in measuring these crucial outcomes for youth who emancipate from out of home care.

Outcomes for youth who emancipate from foster care need to be improved across all domains that were examined in this study. It is our hope that children who enter adulthood directly from the foster care system will be self-sufficient. This study included one measure of this; receipt of AFDC/TANF. By this measure, emancipating youth do not fare nearly as well as other children; it appears that these youth have substantially greater risk of becoming welfare recipients. Many of these youth are likely to use all of the five years now permitted for lifetime adult welfare receipt while they are still very young parents. Many youth have contact with the community college system, and state that they intend to complete a degree program. However, they are much less likely than other youth attending community college to actually achieve this goal. The emancipating youth most likely to go on welfare and earn no community college credits were those who experienced the most placements during foster care.

Nearly one fifth of emancipating females were mothers within a year of leaving care. Furthermore, many of these young women became pregnant while in foster care. Those with many placements were at the highest risk.

Youth who received mental health services prior to emancipation were more likely to have multiple placements, and less likely to be placed with kin. Youth in group homes were the most likely to receive mental health services. For youth in the child welfare system, kinship care tends to be a more stable form of placement (California Children's Services Archive, 2001c). Other studies have found that children placed with kin exhibit fewer behavior problems (Berrick, Barth, & Needell, 1994; Benedict, 1996) and that kinship caregivers may be less inclined to label poor behavior on the part of youth as a mental health issue (Gebel, 1996). These findings may

explain why fewer mental health services were provided to this particular group of young people. Child welfare supervision may also be less intensive (e.g., fewer social worker visits) for children residing with kin (Meyer & Link, 1990), which may translate into fewer referrals to such services.

XIV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The clearest consistent finding was that youth emancipating from the child welfare system who have had 5 or more placements were those who generally experienced the worst outcomes, suggesting both the need for targeted services to youth with multiple placements, and continued effort to improve placement stability for youth in care. Further investigation is necessary to better understand the association between multiple placements and the receipt of mental health services. Multiple placements may be the cause and/or the effect of child specific problems.

Notably, this study revealed that a substantial minority of young women is becoming pregnant in child welfare supervised foster care, or shortly after emancipation. This finding suggests a need for increased or more effective interventions related to family planning.

The recent interest in and enhancement of support for emancipating youth will hopefully translate into improved educational and employment opportunities, which this study suggests are critically necessary. Former foster youth should be included as partners in the work ahead, as they have much expertise to offer. Moreover, the analysis of the administrative data, such as that presented in this study must be coupled with more qualitative research in order to fully understand how to best improve the system.

We thank CDSS for giving us the opportunity to do this work, and hope that it triggers both improved services to youth and additional research.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Age at entry - Child's age at first entry to foster care. Categories include: Infants (0), 1-5, 6-10, 11-15, and 16 or more.

AFDC/TANF receipt - Typically referred to as welfare, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) provided federal income assistance to low-income families with children under age 18. In 1996 the Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) Program replaced AFDC. No longer a federal entitlement, eligibility for aid is determined at the state level and linked to employment requirements. California's TANF program is known as CalWORKs.

County size - Child's county of origin grouped according to size.

Big County - Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Madera, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba.
Small County - Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, San Benito, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolomne.
Los Angeles County - Los Angeles.

ECW - Youth who emancipated from Child Welfare supervised foster care.

Emancipation - Termination of foster care services due to child's reaching the age of majority.

EPR - Youth who emancipated from probation supervised foster care.

Last placement type - Type of facility child resided in prior to emancipation.

Kinship Home - Relative nonguardian or relative guardian home.
Foster Home - Nonrelative nonguardian or nonrelative guardian home.
FFA Home - Foster Family Agency Home is a family residence certified by a licensed foster family agency and issued a certificate of approval by that agency as meeting licensing standards, and used only by that foster family agency for placements.
Group Home - Both profit and non-profit facilities, with capacities of anywhere from 1 to 26 or more children.
Other - Specialized small family home, county shelter or receiving home, medical facility, or specialized pilot project homes.

Last year - Last year child was in the foster care system. Categories include 1992-1997.

Medi-Cal receipt - Medi-Cal provides health insurance coverage to low income Californians.

Medical indigence – eligible for Medi-Cal for income related reasons, while ineligible for programs such as AFDC/TANF, SSI, etc.

Mental health services - Includes publicly funded mental health services provided to a child either before or after foster care entry.

Mood disorders - depression (single episode, recurrent and not otherwise specified), bipolar disorder, and dysthymia.
Behavior disorders - impulse control disorder, disruptive behavior disorder, conduct disorder, and oppositional defiant disorder.
Psychotic disorders - the schizophrenias and schizoaffective disorders.
Anxiety disorders - post-traumatic stress disorder and anxiety disorder not otherwise specified.
Adjustment disorders - all subtypes (with disturbance emotions and conduct, with disturbance of conduct, with depressed mood, with anxiety, with anxiety and depressed mood, and unspecified).
Other - pervasive developmental disorder, attention-deficit disorders, sexual disorders, personality disorders, substance abuse disorders, cognitive disorders and retardation.

Race/Ethnicity - Child's race/ethnicity.

Black (Not of Hispanic Origin) - all persons having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.
White (Not of Hispanic Origin) - all persons having origins in any of the original people of Europe, North Africa or the Middle East.
Hispanic - all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
Asian - all persons having origins in any of the original people of the Far east, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.
Native American / Alaskan Native - all persons having origins in any of the original people of North America, who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Removal reason - Primary reason for the child's removal from home.

Neglect - General neglect, severe neglect, or caretaker incapacity
Physical Abuse
Sexual Abuse
Other - Exploitation, child's disability or handicap, relinquishment, disrupted adoptive placement, or voluntary placement.

Sex - Child's gender. Categories include: male and female.

SSI/Disability receipt - The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides federal income assistance to individuals with physical and mental handicaps. Children's eligibility is determined through assessment of the child's functional limitations.

Total number of placements - Total number of foster care placements during child's stay in the foster care system. Categories include: one, two, three, four, and five or more placements.

APPENDICES

Appendix A1. First mental health services to ECW youth

Last Year	n	Before Emancipation: Years 9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total n	After Emancipation: Years 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total n
1992	1,683	0	0	0	0	0	2	124	321	135	582	22	8	9	10	11	12	7	1	0	80
1993	1,906	0	0	0	1	2	144	388	185	94	814	20	13	10	12	9	7	0	0	0	71
1994	1,856	0	0	0	4	96	339	194	148	78	859	20	12	15	7	10	1	0	0	0	65
1995	1,812	0	0	6	95	339	189	170	125	64	958	12	4	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	29
1996	1,608	0	30	123	214	135	160	117	79	51	909	10	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
1997	1,361	31	121	130	115	107	111	107	70	53	845	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	10,226										4,967										281
1992	1,683	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	7.4%	19.1%	8.0%	34.6%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	4.8%
1993	1,906	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	7.6%	20.4%	9.7%	4.9%	42.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
1994	1,856	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	5.2%	18.3%	10.5%	8.0%	4.2%	46.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
1995	1,812	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	5.2%	17.1%	10.4%	9.4%	6.9%	3.5%	52.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
1996	1,608	0.0%	1.9%	7.6%	13.3%	8.4%	10.0%	7.3%	4.9%	3.2%	56.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
1997	1,361	2.3%	8.9%	9.6%	8.4%	7.9%	8.2%	7.9%	5.1%	3.9%	62.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
											48.6%										2.7%

Appendix A2. First mental health services to EPR youth

		Before Emancipation										After Emancipation									
Last		Years									Total	Years									Total
Year	n	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	n
1992	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	7	19	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1993	207	0	0	0	0	1	17	50	35	24	127	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	8
1994	283	0	0	0	0	7	60	45	33	35	180	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
1995	244	0	0	0	8	25	28	24	30	30	145	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
1996	197	0	0	4	12	15	24	18	26	25	124	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1997	210	3	8	15	15	12	19	17	17	27	133	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	1,183										728										26
1992	42	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	23.8%	16.7%	45.2%	4.8%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%
1993	207	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	8.2%	24.2%	16.9%	11.6%	61.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
1994	283	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	21.2%	15.9%	11.7%	12.4%	63.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
1995	244	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	10.2%	11.5%	9.8%	12.3%	12.3%	59.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
1996	197	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	6.1%	7.6%	12.2%	9.1%	13.2%	12.7%	62.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
1997	210	1.4%	3.8%	7.1%	7.1%	5.7%	9.0%	8.1%	8.1%	12.9%	63.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
											61.5%										2.2%

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Appendix A3. Mental health services during foster care

Exit Year		Disorder Diagnosis: Mood	Behavior	Psychotic	Anxiety	Adjustment	Other	All	Total Sample
ECW									
	1992	16.8%	10.7%	2.6%	8.6%	13.5%	6.0%	34.6%	100.00%
	1993	22.4%	15.4%	2.9%	12.2%	18.6%	8.6%	42.7%	100.00%
	1994	25.3%	17.1%	3.1%	12.9%	19.8%	9.0%	46.3%	100.00%
	1995	31.0%	20.0%	4.0%	16.2%	24.3%	14.8%	52.9%	100.00%
	1996	33.3%	24.4%	5.5%	19.4%	31.0%	16.8%	56.5%	100.00%
	1997	37.8%	24.4%	5.2%	23.4%	31.2%	20.5%	62.1%	100.00%
EPR									
	1992	9.5%	33.3%	4.8%	7.1%	23.8%	2.4%	45.2%	100.00%
	1993	20.8%	38.6%	2.9%	8.7%	23.2%	9.7%	61.4%	100.00%
	1994	25.1%	41.0%	2.8%	9.2%	21.6%	11.3%	63.6%	100.00%
	1995	23.4%	35.7%	1.6%	6.6%	21.3%	11.5%	59.4%	100.00%
	1996	26.4%	37.1%	2.5%	7.6%	17.8%	9.6%	62.9%	100.00%
	1997	29.5%	40.0%	3.8%	12.9%	21.4%	19.5%	63.3%	100.00%
ECW									
	1992	283	180	43	145	228	101	582	1,683
	1993	427	294	55	233	354	165	814	1,908
	1994	470	318	57	240	367	167	859	1,856
	1995	561	363	72	294	441	269	958	1,812
	1996	536	393	89	312	498	270	909	1,608
	1997	515	332	71	319	425	279	845	1,361
EPR									
	1992	4	14	2	3	10	1	19	42
	1993	43	80	6	18	48	20	127	207
	1994	71	116	8	26	61	32	180	283
	1995	57	87	4	16	52	28	145	244
	1996	52	73	5	15	35	19	124	197
	1997	62	84	8	27	45	41	133	210

Appendix B. Births to emancipating females

Eman. Year		n	Years relative to emancipation								Total	
			-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Before	After
ECW													
	1992	1,059	0	0	0	0	0	64	116	95	41	0	316
	1993	1,165	0	0	0	0	90	132	110	38	0	0	370
	1994	1,140	0	0	0	77	139	96	35	0	0	0	347
	1995	1,125	0	0	81	155	113	39	0	0	0	0	388
	1996	972	0	36	94	102	45	0	0	0	0	36	241
	1997	826	21	53	80	46	0	0	0	0	0	74	126
		6,287										110	1,788
EPR													
	1992	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
	1993	49	0	0	0	0	4	10	6	5	0	0	25
	1994	61	0	0	0	9	6	6	2	0	0	0	23
	1995	59	0	0	4	14	3	3	0	0	0	0	24
	1996	56	0	5	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	5	13
	1997	53	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
		292										8	98
ECW													
	1992		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	11.0%	9.0%	3.9%	0.0%	29.8%
	1993		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	11.3%	9.4%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	31.8%
	1994		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	12.2%	8.4%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%
	1995		0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	13.8%	10.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%
	1996		0.0%	3.7%	9.7%	10.5%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	24.8%
	1997		2.5%	6.4%	9.7%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	15.3%
EPR													
	1992		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	14.3%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%
	1993		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	20.4%	12.2%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	51.0%
	1994		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	9.8%	9.8%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.7%
	1995		0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	23.7%	5.1%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.7%
	1996		0.0%	8.9%	10.7%	8.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	23.2%
	1997		0.0%	5.7%	11.3%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	17.0%

Appendix C. Medi-Cal receipt 1-7 years following emancipation

Gender	Agency	Aid Type	Yeasr Following Emancipation 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total Sample Sizes						
Female									
	Child Welfare	AFDC	6,286	6,286	5,460	4,488	3,364	2,224	1,059
		MedIndig	6,286	6,286	5,460	4,488	3,364	2,224	1,059
		Other	6,286	6,286	5,460	4,488	3,364	2,224	1,059
		Disabled	6,286	6,286	5,460	4,488	3,364	2,224	1,059
	Probation	AFDC	292	292	239	183	124	63	14
		MedIndig	292	292	239	183	124	63	14
		Other	292	292	239	183	124	63	14
		Disabled	292	292	239	183	124	63	14
Male									
	Child Welfare	AFDC	3,939	3,939	3,404	2,769	2,082	1,366	623
		MedIndig	3,939	3,939	3,404	2,769	2,082	1,366	623
		Other	3,939	3,939	3,404	2,769	2,082	1,366	623
		Disabled	3,939	3,939	3,404	2,769	2,082	1,366	623
	Probation	AFDC	891	891	734	593	408	186	28
		MedIndig	891	891	734	593	408	186	28
		Other	891	891	734	593	408	186	28
		Disabled	891	891	734	593	408	186	28
			Number with Medi-Cal						
Female									
	Child Welfare	AFDC	1,521	1,665	1,475	1,192	897	556	232
		MedIndig	701	551	224	81	50	21	8
		Other	375	264	178	147	126	106	63
		Disabled	499	515	469	380	271	182	91
	Probation	AFDC	80	87	68	54	30	17	3
		MedIndig	33	23	7	2	3	1	1
		Other	10	6	6	4	6	3	
		Disabled	12	15	11	8	8	4	
Male									
	Child Welfare	AFDC	136	125	101	66	55	32	15
		MedIndig	224	198	48	21	19	9	3
		Other	282	157	72	13	14	8	6
		Disabled	504	528	452	366	259	178	70
	Probation	AFDC	41	39	34	31	18	8	1
		MedIndig	51	32	33	10	5	4	1
		Other	24	8	5	6	2	2	
		Disabled	49	43	35	31	19	10	
			Percentage with Medi-Cal						
Female									
	Child Welfare	AFDC	24.2%	26.5%	27.0%	26.6%	26.7%	25.0%	21.9%
		MedIndig	11.2%	8.8%	4.1%	1.8%	1.5%	0.9%	0.8%
		Other	6.0%	4.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.7%	4.8%	5.9%
		Disabled	7.9%	8.2%	8.6%	8.5%	8.1%	8.2%	8.6%
	Probation	AFDC	27.4%	29.8%	28.5%	29.5%	24.2%	27.0%	21.4%
		MedIndig	11.3%	7.9%	2.9%	1.1%	2.4%	1.6%	7.1%
		Other	3.4%	2.1%	2.5%	2.2%	4.8%	4.8%	
		Disabled	4.1%	5.1%	4.6%	4.4%	6.5%	6.3%	
Male									
	Child Welfare	AFDC	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%
		MedIndig	5.7%	5.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%
		Other	7.2%	4.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%

	Disabled	12.8%	13.4%	13.3%	13.2%	12.4%	13.0%	11.2%
Probation	AFDC	4.6%	4.4%	4.6%	5.2%	4.4%	4.3%	3.6%
	MedIndig	5.7%	3.6%	4.5%	1.7%	1.2%	2.2%	3.6%
	Other	2.7%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	
	Disabled	5.5%	4.8%	4.8%	5.2%	4.7%	5.4%	

Appendix D. GED exam results by year of emancipation

		Total	n				Percentage			
			Total	Pass	Fail	Inc.	Total	Pass	Fail	Inc.
ECW										
Female	1992	1,059	119	82	27	10	11.2%	7.7%	2.5%	0.9%
	1993	1,165	108	75	18	15	9.3%	6.4%	1.5%	1.3%
	1994	1,140	98	56	17	25	8.6%	4.9%	1.5%	2.2%
	1995	1,125	110	67	23	20	9.8%	6.0%	2.0%	1.8%
	1996	972	76	40	18	18	7.8%	4.1%	1.9%	1.9%
	1997	826	65	43	17	5	7.9%	5.2%	2.1%	0.6%
	Total	6,287	576	363	120	93	9.2%	5.8%	1.9%	1.5%
Male	1992	624	68	50	5	13	10.9%	8.0%	0.8%	2.1%
	1993	743	86	60	15	11	11.6%	8.1%	2.0%	1.5%
	1994	716	65	42	10	13	9.1%	5.9%	1.4%	1.8%
	1995	687	59	44	8	7	8.6%	6.4%	1.2%	1.0%
	1996	636	71	47	11	13	11.2%	7.4%	1.7%	2.0%
	1997	535	44	27	8	9	8.2%	5.0%	1.5%	1.7%
	Total	3,941	393	270	57	66	10.0%	6.9%	1.4%	1.7%
EPR										
Female	1992	14	1	1			7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	1993	49	13	9	3	1	26.5%	18.4%	6.1%	2.0%
	1994	61	18	12	4	2	29.5%	19.7%	6.6%	3.3%
	1995	59	12	7	2	3	20.3%	11.9%	3.4%	5.1%
	1996	56	11	6	4	1	19.6%	10.7%	7.1%	1.8%
	1997	53	14	11	3		26.4%	20.8%	5.7%	0.0%
	Total	292	69	46	16	7	23.6%	15.8%	5.5%	2.4%
Male	1992	28	6	6			21.4%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	1993	158	42	29	6	7	26.6%	18.4%	3.8%	4.4%
	1994	222	41	25	8	8	18.5%	11.3%	3.6%	3.6%
	1995	185	37	20	8	9	20.0%	10.8%	4.3%	4.9%
	1996	141	26	22	2	2	18.4%	15.6%	1.4%	1.4%
	1997	157	33	24	5	4	21.0%	15.3%	3.2%	2.5%
	Total	891	185	126	29	30	20.8%	14.1%	3.3%	3.4%

Appendix E1. Community college credits attempted and earned

	Total	Attended Community College		Credits Attempted										Credits Earned									
				0		1-17		18-29		30-55		56 or more		0		1-17		18-29		30-55		56 or more	
	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
ECW																							
Total	10,225	5,577	54.5	1,582	28.4	2,502	44.9	515	9.2	513	9.2	465	8.3	2,219	39.8	2,190	39.3	420	7.5	385	6.9	363	6.5
1992	1,683	963	57.2	318	33.0	376	39.0	81	8.4	85	8.8	103	10.7	420	43.6	324	33.6	67	7.0	66	6.9	86	8.9
1993	1,908	1,061	55.6	292	27.5	459	43.3	108	10.2	116	10.9	86	8.1	402	37.9	416	39.2	95	9.0	80	7.5	68	6.4
1994	1,856	993	53.5	283	28.5	420	42.3	93	9.4	89	9.0	108	10.9	409	41.2	348	35.0	75	7.6	79	8.0	82	8.3
1995	1,810	976	53.9	257	26.3	475	48.7	98	10.0	78	8.0	68	7.0	369	37.8	420	43.0	81	8.3	53	5.4	53	5.4
1996	1,607	885	55.1	231	26.1	438	49.5	71	8.0	84	9.5	61	6.9	333	37.6	391	44.2	52	5.9	61	6.9	48	5.4
1997	1,361	699	51.4	201	28.8	334	47.8	64	9.2	61	8.7	39	5.6	286	40.9	291	41.6	50	7.2	46	6.6	26	3.7
EPR																							
Total	1,183	525	44.4	170	32.4	255	48.6	42	8.0	39	7.4	19	3.6	229	43.6	229	43.6	34	6.5	20	3.8	13	2.5
1992	42	20	47.6	10	50.0	6	30.0	-	-	3	15.0	1	5.0	12	60.0	4	20.0	-	-	3	15.0	1	5.0
1993	207	100	48.3	44	44.0	37	37.0	11	11.0	5	5.0	3	3.0	52	52.0	35	35.0	9	9.0	2	2.0	2	2.0
1994	283	127	44.9	44	34.6	58	45.7	11	8.7	10	7.9	4	3.1	52	40.9	61	48.0	7	5.5	5	3.9	2	1.6
1995	244	101	41.4	33	32.7	47	46.5	11	10.9	4	4.0	6	5.9	44	43.6	44	43.6	6	5.9	3	3.0	4	4.0
1996	197	85	43.1	17	20.0	52	61.2	5	5.9	10	11.8	1	1.2	31	36.5	42	49.4	9	10.6	2	2.4	1	1.2
1997	210	92	43.8	22	23.9	55	59.8	4	4.3	7	7.6	4	4.3	38	41.3	43	46.7	3	3.3	5	5.4	3	3.3

Appendix E2. Community college degree attainment

	Total	Attended Community College		Community College Degree								
				Degree			Certificate			Transfer		
	n	n	% of total	n	% of att.	% of total	n	% of att.	% of total	n	% of att.	% of total
ECW												
Total	10,225	5,577	54.5	129	2.3	1.3	62	1.1	0.6	130	2.3	1.3
1992	1,683	963	57.2	34	3.5	2.0	18	1.9	1.1	16	1.7	1.0
1993	1,908	1,061	55.6	24	2.3	1.3	16	1.5	0.8	35	3.3	1.8
1994	1,856	993	53.5	31	3.1	1.7	12	1.2	0.6	31	3.1	1.7
1995	1,810	976	53.9	16	1.6	0.9	6	0.6	0.3	28	2.9	1.5
1996	1,607	885	55.1	17	1.9	1.1	8	0.9	0.5	16	1.8	1.0
1997	1,361	699	51.4	7	1.0	0.5	2	0.3	0.1	4	0.6	0.3
EPR												
Total	1,183	525	44.4	3	0.6	0.3	5	1.0	0.4	7	1.3	0.6
1992	42	20	47.6	-	-	-	2	10.0	4.8	-	-	-
1993	207	100	48.3	1	1.0	0.5	2	2.0	1.0	2	2.0	1.0
1994	283	127	44.9	-	-	-	1	0.8	0.4	2	1.6	0.7
1995	244	101	41.4	1	1.0	0.4	-	-	-	2	2.0	0.8
1996	197	85	43.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	210	92	43.8	1	1.1	0.5	-	-	-	1	1.1	0.5

Appendix F1. Characteristics of youth entering the California Youth Authority

	Total		ECW		EPR	
Total	*62*	*100.0*	*44*	*100.0*	*18*	*100.0*
Age						
1-5	1	1.6	1	2.3	-	0.0
6-12	11	17.7	11	25.0	-	0.0
13-15	34	54.8	25	56.8	9	50.0
16+	16	25.8	7	15.9	9	50.0
Sex						
Female	4	6.5	3	6.8	1	5.6
Male	58	93.6	41	93.2	17	94.4
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	26	42.6	26	60.5	-	0.0
White	21	34.4	10	23.3	11	61.1
Hispanic	11	18.0	5	11.6	6	33.3
Other	3	4.9	2	4.7	1	5.6
Removal Reason						
Neglect	29	48.3	29	69.1	-	0.0
Physical Abuse	4	6.7	4	9.5	-	0.0
Sexual Abuse	4	6.7	4	9.5	-	0.0
Other	23	38.3	5	11.9	18	100.0
Number of Placements						
1	21	33.9	13	29.6	8	44.4
2	13	21.0	9	20.5	4	22.2
3	5	8.1	2	4.6	3	16.7
4	2	3.2	1	2.3	1	5.6
5 or more	21	33.9	19	43.2	2	11.1
Facility Type						
Kinship Home	14	23.0	13	30.2	1	5.6
Foster Home	11	18.0	10	23.3	1	5.6
FFA Home	3	4.9	2	4.7	1	5.6
Group Home	24	39.3	9	20.9	15	83.3
Other	9	14.8	9	20.9	-	0.0
County Size						
Big Counties	35	56.5	24	54.6	11	61.1
Small Counties	4	6.5	0	0.0	4	22.2
Los Angeles County	23	37.1	20	45.5	3	16.7
Last Year						
1992	15	24.2	12	27.3	3	16.7
1993	18	29.0	13	29.6	5	27.8
1994	21	33.9	14	31.8	7	38.9
1995	6	9.7	3	6.8	3	16.7
1996	1	1.6	1	2.3	-	0.0
1997	1	1.6	1	2.3	-	0.0
Case Type						
YA CYA Commit.	28	45.2	19	43.2	9	50.0
CDC SB821 Commit.	22	35.5	15	34.1	7	38.9
Other	12	19.4	10	22.7	2	11.1
Offense Type						
Robbery	16	25.8	13	29.6	3	16.7
Aslt/Batt/Weap	10	16.1	8	18.2	2	11.1
Burgl/Theft/Forgery	21	33.9	11	25.0	10	55.6
Sex offenses	5	8.1	3	6.8	2	11.1
Drug offense	3	4.8	2	4.6	1	5.6
Other	7	11.3	7	15.9	-	0.0

Appendix F2. Characteristics of youth entering the California Youth Authority by offense type

	Robbery		Aslt/ Batt/Weap		Burgl/ Theft / Forgery		Sex Offense		Drug Offense		Other	
Total	*16*	*100.0*	*10*	*100.0*	*21*	*100.0*	*8*	*100.0*	*3*	*100.0*	*7*	*100.0*
Age												
1-5	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	4.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
6-12	3	18.8	3	30.0	3	14.3	5	40.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
13-15	9	56.3	3	30.0	11	52.4	2	40.0	2	66.7	7	100.0
16+	4	25.0	4	40.0	6	28.6	1	20.0	1	33.3	-	0.0
Sex												
Female	2	12.5	1	10.0	0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	14.3
Male	14	87.5	9	90.0	21	100.0	5	100.0	3	100.0	6	85.7
Race/Ethnicity												
Black	10	62.5	4	44.4	6	28.6	1	20.0	2	66.7	3	42.9
White	1	6.3	3	33.3	11	52.4	4	80.0	-	0.0	2	28.6
Hispanic	4	25.0	2	22.2	3	14.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	2	28.6
Other	1	6.3	-	0.0	1	4.8	-	0.0	1	33.3	-	0.0
Removal Reason												
Neglect	7	50.0	6	60.0	8	38.1	1	20.0	2	66.7	5	71.4
Physical Abuse	2	14.3	-	0.0	2	9.5	-	0.0	1	33.3	-	0.0
Sexual Abuse	2	14.3	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2	28.6
Other	3	21.4	4	40.0	11	52.4	4	80.0	1	33.3	-	0.0
Number of Placements												
1	5	31.3	4	40.0	7	33.3	1	20.0	2	66.7	2	28.6
2	3	18.8	3	30.0	4	19.0	1	20.0	1	33.3	1	14.3
3	2	12.5	-	0.0	3	14.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
4	-	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
5 or more	6	37.5	2	20.0	7	33.3	2	40.0	-	0.0	4	57.1
Facility Type												
Kinship Home	4	26.7	4	40.0	4	19.0	-	0.0	2	66.7	-	0.0
Foster Home	4	26.7	1	10.0	2	9.5	1	20.0	-	0.0	3	42.9
FFA Home	1	6.7	1	10.0	0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	14.3
Group Home	4	26.7	3	30.0	12	57.1	4	80.0	1	33.3	-	0.0
Other	2	13.3	1	10.0	3	14.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	42.9
County Size												
Big Counties	9	56.3	6	60.0	14	66.7	3	60.0	1	33.3	2	28.6
Small Counties	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	14.3	1	20.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Los Angeles County	7	43.8	4	40.0	4	19.0	1	20.0	2	66.7	5	71.4
Last Year												
1992	4	25.0	1	10.0	6	28.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	42.9
1993	5	31.3	3	30.0	6	28.6	3	60.0	1	33.3	0	0.0
1994	6	37.5	5	50.0	5	23.8	1	20.0	1	33.3	4	57.1
1995	1	6.3	1	10.0	2	9.5	1	20.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
1996	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	4.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
1997	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	4.8	-	0.0	1	33.3	-	0.0
Case Type												
YA CYA Commit.	77	43.8	3	30.0	9	42.9	3	60.0	2	66.7	4	57.1
CDC SB821 Commit.	7	43.8	2	20.0	9	42.9	2	40.0	1	33.3	2	28.6
Other	2	12.5	5	50.0	3	14.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	14.3

Appendix G. Entries into State Prison System

	Female				Male			
	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
ECW								
Total Sample								
1992	294	504	207	54	206	264	112	42
1993	331	523	242	68	228	347	122	45
1994	349	497	249	41	222	299	143	49
1995	338	476	249	60	192	324	135	35
1996	278	416	236	40	218	282	111	22
1997	250	371	163	40	154	258	101	21
Entries into State Prison System								
1992	5	5	2	0	31	14	10	4
1993	7	5	0	1	20	17	7	3
1994	6	2	2	0	20	15	10	2
1995	3	3	1	0	17	11	9	1
1996	3	0	1	0	13	12	2	1
1997	2	0	0	1	0	8	9	2
% Entries								
1992	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	15.0%	5.3%	8.9%	9.5%
1993	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	8.8%	4.9%	5.7%	6.7%
1994	1.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	9.0%	5.0%	7.0%	4.1%
1995	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	8.9%	3.4%	6.7%	2.9%
1996	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	6.0%	4.3%	1.8%	4.5%
1997	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	3.1%	8.9%	9.5%
EPR								
Total Sample								
1992	3	10	1	0	4	15	4	5
1993	5	30	9	5	31	89	33	5
1994	13	36	10	2	40	128	46	8
1995	4	33	16	6	39	101	34	11
1996	9	38	5	4	30	75	27	9
1997	8	31	13	1	27	80	42	8
Entries into State Prison System								
1992	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	1
1993	1	1	0	0	10	16	14	0
1994	1	1	1	0	10	17	9	2
1995	0	1	0	0	7	9	10	2
1996	0	1	0	1	3	11	5	1
1997	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	1
% Entries								
1992	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	33.3%	0.0%	20.0%
1993	20.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	32.3%	18.0%	42.4%	0.0%
1994	7.7%	2.8%	10.0%	0.0%	25.0%	13.3%	19.6%	25.0%
1995	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	8.9%	29.4%	18.2%
1996	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	25.0%	10.0%	14.7%	18.5%	11.1%
1997	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	3.8%	19.0%	12.5%

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